ALBERTA JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT

2000-2001

Alberta
JUSTICE

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Accountability Statement

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

The ministry's annual report for the year ended March 31, 2001, was prepared under our direction in accordance with the *Government Accountability Act* and the government's accounting policies. All of the government's policy decisions as at September 11, 2001, with material economic or fiscal implications of which we are aware, have been considered in the preparation of this report.

Heather Forsyth
Solicitor General

Dave Hancock, Q.C.
Minister of Justice
and Attorney General

Table of Contents

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Mission 4

Preface 5

A Message from the Ministers 6

Management's Responsibility for Reporting 8

Ministry Overview 9

- Boards, Agencies and Committees 10
- Department of Justice 12
- Operational Overview 15
- Highlights 16
- Analysis of Key Activities 18

Results Analysis 23

- A Message from the Deputy Ministers 23
- Report of the Auditor General 24
- Goals and Measures 25
- Strategic Objectives and Accomplishments 38
- Future Challenges 54

Methodology 57

Financial Statements 63

- Ministry of Justice Financial Statements 65
- Department of Justice Financial Statements 85
- Victims of Crime Fund 115

Alphabetical List of Entities' Financial Information in Ministry Annual Reports 131

Government Organization Changes 2000-2001 134

Mission

Our mission is to ensure equality and fairness in the administration of justice in Alberta.

Our mission statement reflects the values of Albertans. Terms such as "fairness," "equality" and "justice" are guiding principles upon which our society is based. A justice system that provides "fair and equal" services to all its citizens, regardless of their characteristics or circumstances, captures many of the values Albertans share.

Preface

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

The Public Accounts of Alberta are prepared in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act* and the *Government Accountability Act*. The public accounts consist of the annual report of the Government of Alberta and the annual reports of each of the 18 ministries.

The annual report of the Government of Alberta released June 2001 contains the Minister of Finance's accountability statement, the consolidated financial statements of the province and a comparison of the actual performance results to desired results set out in the government's business plan, including the *Measuring Up* report.

On March 15, 2001, the government announced new ministry structures. Since the 2000-2001 fiscal year was substantially completed prior to this announcement, ministry annual reports and financial statements have been prepared as if the restructuring took place on April 1, 2001, to provide proper accountability for the 2000/01 fiscal year against the original business plan.

This annual report of the Ministry of Justice contains the ministers' accountability statement, the audited consolidated financial statements of the ministry and a comparison of actual performance results to desired results set out in the ministry business plan. This ministry annual report also includes:

- **the financial statements of entities making up the ministry including the Department of Justice and the Victims of Crime regulated fund for which the ministers are responsible,**
- **other financial information as required by the *Financial Administration Act* and *Government Accountability Act*, either as separate reports or as a part of the financial statements, to the extent that the ministry has anything to report.**

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

We are pleased to present the *Alberta Justice Annual Report 2000/01*.

2000/01 was a year of continued focus on meeting the needs of Albertans in the justice system. Whether for a victim, an offender or a party in a civil court proceeding, Alberta Justice has worked towards making the justice system more accessible and our communities safer.

Promoting safe communities in Alberta remained our number one goal for 2000/01, and we showed encouraging results in this area. Survey results showed that 96 per cent of Albertans felt safe in their homes, and 80 per cent felt safe in their neighbourhoods. In addition, our victimization rate remained well below the national average, with 20 per cent of Albertans reporting that they were victims of crime, versus 25 per cent of people nationally. Our crime rate also continued to drop. Over the past year, there have been concerns expressed with the ability of the ministry to meet the demands for policing services in rural Alberta communities that are experiencing rapid population growth. The ministry has worked to address these demands in partnership with municipalities and policing services in Alberta. To ensure Albertans remain protected, the department announced $16.4 million in new funding for provincial policing in February 2001. Funding will enable the RCMP to recruit over 75 officers to patrol rural communities in Alberta, cover federally approved pay increases, operating and overhead costs, and support other policing initiatives.

In addition to helping Albertans feel safe on a local level, in 2000/01, Alberta Justice furthered its commitment to fighting organized crime in our province. As part of our Provincial Organized and Serious Crime Strategy, we created a new team that is committed to developing organized crime policy, working with organized crime counterparts in other jurisdictions, and providing legal direction to police and prosecutors involved in organized crime cases.

Increasing access to justice for Albertans also continued to be a high priority. The Unified Family Court Task Force spent much of the spring and summer consulting with Albertans on how to improve access to the family court system. In that time they received approximately 500 written submissions, and heard from many more Albertans in person at public meetings. The task force submitted its report in December 2000.

However, we didn't just talk about increasing access to family court. In September, we worked with the judiciary to launch a judicial dispute resolution program (JDR) in the Family and Youth Division of Provincial Court, based on a successful Calgary pilot project. It is estimated that every 90-minute JDR session saves at least a full day of court time. And we announced a review of policing in Alberta that will be completed in 2001/02.

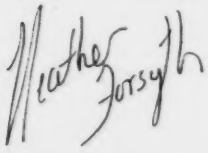
With the advent of an early case resolution program, our Crown prosecutors also freed up court time in criminal court by screening cases to determine if they can be resolved without going to trial. And the proclamation of the *Justice Statutes Amendment Act* improved access to civil justice by enhancing the role of the Provincial Court.

March 2001 saw the creation of two separate ministries out of Alberta Justice – Alberta Justice and Attorney General and Alberta Solicitor General. In this split, Justice and Attorney General retains responsibility for the Court Services, Criminal Prosecutions, Legal Services Divisions, and for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Public Trustee and Maintenance Enforcement Program. By taking over the Correctional Services and Public

Security Divisions, Solicitor General is now responsible for provincial corrections and policing including victims' programs. Both ministries will share financial, human resource, business planning and other common strategic services provided by the Strategic Services Division.

Our goals for the coming year reflect this commitment. Alberta Justice and Attorney General will continue to work toward a more simplified court system, improved access to courts and other dispute resolution mechanisms, and effective and efficient prosecution services, while Alberta Solicitor General will augment crime prevention initiatives by expanding the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy. Both departments will continue to ensure victims have a meaningful role at every stage in the justice system, from the time a crime is committed to the final resolution of a court case.

In addition, both departments will continue to play a key role in several cross-government initiatives, including the Aboriginal Policy Initiative and the Children and Youth Services Initiative. A review of justice legislation, including family law legislation, is another key activity for Justice and Attorney General, as is a review of legislation from a victim's perspective by the Solicitor General. The Solicitor General will also work toward making restorative justice options more widely available across the province. And both departments will work to find better ways to measure our performance through qualitative and quantitative analysis.



Heather Forsyth
Solicitor General

Dave Hancock, Q.C.
Minister of Justice
and Attorney General

Management's Responsibility for Reporting

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

The Ministry of Justice includes the Department of Justice and the Victims of Crime Fund.

The executives of the individual entities within the ministry have the primary responsibility and accountability for the respective entities. Collectively, the executives ensure the ministry complies with all relevant legislation, regulations and policies.

Ministry business plans, annual reports, performance results and the supporting management information are integral to the government's fiscal and business plans, annual report, quarterly reports and other financial and performance reporting.

Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements and performance results for the ministry rests with the ministers of Justice and Solicitor General. Under their direction, we oversee the preparation of the ministry's annual report, including consolidated financial statements and performance results. The consolidated financial statements and the performance results, of necessity, include amounts that are based on estimates and judgments. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the government's stated accounting policies.

As deputy ministers, in addition to program responsibilities, we establish and maintain the ministry's financial administration and reporting functions. The ministry maintains systems of financial management and internal control, which give consideration to costs, benefits, and risks that are designed to:

- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, executed in accordance with prescribed legislation and regulations, and properly recorded so as to maintain accountability of public money,
- provide information to manage and report on performance,
- safeguard the assets and properties of the province under ministry administration,
- provide Executive Council, Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance and the ministers of Justice and Solicitor General any information needed to fulfil their responsibilities, and
- facilitate preparation of ministry business plans and annual reports required under the *Government Accountability Act*.

In fulfilling our responsibilities for the ministry, we have relied, as necessary, on the executive of the individual entities within the ministry.

Jim Nichols
Deputy Solicitor General
Ministry of Solicitor General

Terrence J. Matchett
Deputy Minister of Justice
and Deputy Attorney General
Ministry of Justice

August 21, 2001

MINISTRY OVERVIEW

Minister of Justice and Attorney General

- Alberta Review Board
- Criminal Injuries Appeal Board
- Fatality Review Board
- Judicial Council
- Law Enforcement Review Board
- Notaries Public Review Committee
- Provincial Court Nominating Committee
- Rules of Court Committee
- Victims of Crime Programs Committee

Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General

- **Aboriginal Justice Initiatives Unit**
- **Communications**
- **Correctional Services**
  - Community Corrections
  - Young Offenders Branch
  - Adult Centre Operations
  - Program and Corporate Support
  - Information Technology
- **Court Services**
  - Strategic Court Initiatives
  - Corporate Services
  - Calgary Court Operations
  - Edmonton Court Operations
  - Regional Court Operations
- **Criminal Justice**
  - Appeals, Criminal Law Policy and Planning
  - General Prosecutions
  - Program Support
  - Special Prosecutions
- **Legal Services**
  - Civil Law
  - Legislative Counsel
  - Medical Examiner
  - Public Trustee
- **Public Security**
  - Policing Services/Serious and Violent Crime
  - Security Operations
  - Victims, Regulatory and Support Services
  - Standards and Evaluation
- **Strategic Services**
  - Financial Services
  - Human Resource Services
  - Maintenance Enforcement
  - Strategic Management Services
  - Strategic Business Services

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Boards, Agencies and Committees

Judicial Council

The Judicial Council screens individuals to determine if they are qualified for appointment to the Provincial Court of Alberta. The council is granted jurisdiction to deal with complaints against masters, provincial court judges and justices of the peace. The minister of justice appoints two members of this council. The remaining four members are designated under the *Judicature Act*.

The Honourable E. Walter - Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta
Telephone: (780) 427-6330; Fax: (780) 427-2077

Provincial Court Nominating Committee

The Provincial Court Nominating Committee provides recommendations to the minister of justice on the appointment of individuals to the Provincial Court of Alberta. The committee has eight members, each appointed by the minister of justice.

Brenda Sanders - Chair
Telephone: (780) 422-9625; Fax: (780) 422-6613

Alberta Review Board

The Alberta Review Board makes or reviews dispositions concerning any accused person for whom a verdict of "not criminally responsible because of mental disorder" or "unfit to stand trial" is rendered, according to the provisions of the *Criminal Code* of Canada. The board also has the responsibility for determining whether a person should be subject to a detention order or conditional discharge or be granted an absolute discharge. The board's nine members are appointed by the lieutenant governor in council.

The Honourable Judge M. Stevens-Guille - Chair
Telephone: (780) 422-5994; Fax: (780) 427-1762

Criminal Injuries Appeal Board

The Criminal Injuries Appeal Board hears appeals concerning the financial benefits paid to victims of crime under the *Victims of Crime Act*. The board may request persons with specialized knowledge to assist with the review and has the power to confirm or vary the decision made by the director. The board has three members and two associate members, each appointed by the minister. One member of the board must be a physician.

The Honourable S. Lieberman, Q.C., LLD - Chair
Telephone: (780) 427-7330; Fax: (780) 427-7347

Victims of Crime Programs Committee

The Victims of Crime Programs Committee is a provincial advisory committee which makes recommendations on grant applications, programs and services that benefit victims of crime. The committee consists of a minimum of three members who are appointed by the minister of justice.

R. Smedstad - Chair
Telephone: (780) 427-3460; Fax: (780) 422-4213

Fatality Review Board

The Fatality Review Board is responsible for reviewing certain deaths investigated by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner and recommending to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General whether a public fatality inquiry should be held. The board is appointed by the lieutenant governor in council and is composed of a lawyer, a physician, and a layperson. The chief medical examiner is also a member of the board, but cannot vote on any matter before it. Cases reviewed by the board generally include accidental deaths (where recommendations could be made at a public fatality inquiry for the prevention of similar deaths in the future), cases where the cause and manner of death remain undetermined after a complete investigation, and deaths of individuals who are in police custody, in prison, certified under the *Mental Health Act*, or wards of the government under the *Child Welfare Act*.

Diane Colley-Urquhart - Chair
Telephone: (403) 297-8123; Fax: (403) 297-3429

Law Enforcement Review Board

The Law Enforcement Review Board is an independent, quasi-judicial body established under the Alberta *Police Act*. The principal activity of the board is to hear appeals from citizens who have filed a complaint regarding the actions of a police officer and who are not satisfied with the disposition of their complaint. Police officers who have been the subject of discipline arising out of a complaint may also appeal to the board. The board also conducts hearings on appeals from private investigators or security guards who have had their licences refused, and from special constables regarding the cancellation of their appointments. The board has a minimum of three members who are appointed by the lieutenant governor in council, with the chairman being an active member of the Law Society of Alberta.

P. Knoll, Q.C. - Chair
Telephone: (780) 422-9376; Fax: (780) 422-4782

Notaries Public Review Committee

The Notaries Public Review Committee advises the minister of justice on appointments of lay notaries public. The committee consists of a member of the Law Society of Alberta, a member of the business community and a member of the ministry, who is the secretary. All are appointed by ministerial order under the *Government Organization Act*. The committee reviews applications for appointment and then provides recommendations to the minister of justice.

I. Kay, Q.C. - Chair
Telephone: (780) 427-5069; Fax: (780) 427-6821

Rules of Court Committee

The Rules of Court Committee makes recommendations to the minister of justice on amendments to the Rules of Court made under the *Court of Appeal Act*, the *Court of Queen's Bench Act* or any other *Act*. The committee consists of the chief justice of Alberta or a justice of the Court of Appeal designated by the chief justice, the chief justice of the Court of Queen's Bench or a justice of the Court of Queen's Bench designated by the chief justice of

that court, the chief judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta or a judge of the provincial court designated by the chief judge. Two members are also appointed by the Law Society of Alberta and one member by the minister of justice.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. Côté - Chair
Geoff Ho, Q.C. - Secretary
Telephone: (780) 427-3557; Fax: (780) 422-6613

Department of Justice

Aboriginal Justice Initiatives Unit

The Aboriginal Justice Initiatives Unit (AJIU) consults with stakeholders in the justice system and the Aboriginal community to lead and facilitate the development of Aboriginal Justice policy and initiatives. The AJIU works with, and is guided by, an AJI Steering Committee.

B. Shoush - Director
Telephone: (780) 422-2779; Fax: (780) 427-4670
E-mail Address: bronwyn.shoush@gov.ab.ca

Communications Division

As assigned from the Public Affairs Bureau, the Communications Division provides advice to the department and the minister on strategic communications, issues management and public relations. The Communications Division also leads public legal education initiatives on behalf of the department.

B. Johnson - Director
Telephone: (780) 427-8530; Fax: (780) 422-7363
E-mail Address: bart.johnson@gov.ab.ca

Correctional Services Division

Correctional Services administers pre-trial supervision and sentences through a variety of community and custodial supervision programs for adult and young offenders. Alternative sanctions that meet strict eligibility criteria can also be supervised by the division.

The division directly manages nine adult correctional centres and contracts with an Aboriginal organization for the operation of one adult centre. Correctional facilities incarcerate offenders remanded into custody or sentenced to periods of custody up to two years less one day. A limited number of federal offenders detained by the Correctional Service of Canada or the Department of Citizenship and Immigration are held pursuant to agreements between Alberta and Canada. Alberta correctional centres have eight satellite minimum security camps, two of which are managed by Aboriginal organizations.

The division also manages four young offender correctional centres and one work camp. Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal service providers manage two additional camp programs as well as group and private custody homes under contract.

A. Galet - Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone: (780) 427-3441; Fax: (780) 427-5905
E-mail Address: arnold.galet@gov.ab.ca

Court Services Division

Court Services provides administrative, planning and technical support to Alberta's three courts: the Court of Appeal of Alberta (in two locations), the Court of Queen's Bench (in 13 locations) and the Provincial Court of Alberta (in 75 locations). Staff are located in 23 centres and the courts circuit to an additional 52 locations.

The three courts maintain all court records and accept a wide variety of documents for filing from the public, lawyers, law enforcement agencies and other government departments. Employees record all court proceedings, swear in or affirm witnesses and interpreters, mark and ensure the safekeeping of exhibits, process fines and other payments into court, perform searches, and provide general assistance to lawyers and the public.

Court Services also operates law libraries to provide legal information to judges, Crown prosecutors, defence counsel and the public.

R. Wacowich, Q.C. - Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone: (780) 427-9620; Fax: (780) 422-9639
E-mail Address: rod.wacowich@gov.ab.ca

Criminal Justice Division

Criminal Justice Division prosecutes all offences under the *Criminal Code* of Canada, the *Young Offenders Act* and the Provincial Statutes in all the courts of the province and the Supreme Court of Canada.

The division is divided into three branches. Appeals, Criminal Law Policy and Planning Branch is responsible for criminal appeals to the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada, and for leading policy and planning initiatives for the division. Special Prosecutions Branch is responsible for providing specialized prosecutorial services in areas such as organized crime, significant commercial or corporate crime or crimes committed against government. General Prosecutions Branch is responsible for all cases apart from those assigned to the other two branches.

T. Matchett, Q.C. - Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone: (780) 427-5046; Fax: (780) 422-9639
E-mail Address: terry.matchett@gov.ab.ca

Legal Services Division

The Legal Services Division is responsible for all civil legal services.

Civil Law provides legal advice and assistance to all government ministries and represents them in matters before the courts and tribunals. Its Constitutional and Aboriginal Law branch provides specialized advice to the government concerning constitutional and aboriginal matters. The Legal Research and Analysis Branch provides advice on legislative policy.

The Legislative Counsel office is responsible for drafting government bills, regulations and Orders in Council. This office also works with the Queen's Printer to make the laws of Alberta public.

The Medical Examiner's Office investigates all unexplained natural deaths and unnatural deaths in Alberta under authority of the *Fatality Inquiries Act*. The findings are used to resolve civil and criminal law matters that often arise after a death. The Fatality Review

Board reviews cases investigated by the Medical Examiner's Office and recommends to the minister of justice which cases should go to public fatality inquiry. These inquiries are held before a Provincial Court judge.

The Public Trustee, acting under the *Public Trustee Act*, protects the financial interests of vulnerable Albertans by administering the estates of dependent adults, decedents and minors.

P. Hartman - Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone : (780) 427-0912; Fax : (780) 422-9639
E-mail Address: peggy.hartman@gov.ab.ca

G. Dowling - Chief Medical Examiner
Telephone : (780) 427-4987; Fax : (780) 422-1265
E-mail Address: graeme.dowling@gov.ab.ca

J. Klinck - Public Trustee
Telephone : (780) 422-3141; Fax : (780) 422-9136
E-mail Address: jack.klinck@gov.ab.ca

Public Security Division

Public Security administers the *Police Act*, the *Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*, and the *Victims of Crime Act*. The division is also responsible for the implementation of the ministry's Serious and Violent Crime Strategy, the promotion of community-based crime prevention initiatives, and the development and implementation of the department's community justice policy.

Under the *Police Act*, the division administers the Provincial Police Service Agreement with Canada for RCMP services, numerous Aboriginal policing initiatives, the Special Constable Program and support for the Law Enforcement Review Board. The division also provides financial benefits to victims of crime and provides funding for victims programs and services under the *Victims of Crime Act*.

Public Security operates the Security Operations Branch and provides court and prisoner, as well as legislative and executive security services. The branch also offers security consultation for provincial government buildings and maintains a 24-hour security control centre at Government Centre.

R. Dunster - Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone: (780) 427-3457; Fax: (780) 427-1194
E-Mail Address: bob.dunster@gov.ab.ca

Strategic Services Division

Strategic Services provides professional staff to deliver the ministry business plan, financial statements, annual report, performance measures, project management, management information systems, financial management services, human resource services and official records.

D. Mercer -Assistant Deputy Minister
Telephone: (780) 427-3301; Fax: (780) 422-9639
E-mail Address: dan.mercer@gov.ab.ca

M. da Costa - Maintenance Enforcement Program
Telephone : (780) 401-7500; Fax : (780) 401-7515
E-mail Address: manuel.dacosta@gov.ab.ca

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Operational Overview

Alberta Justice had seven core business functions in 2000/01:

Policing: ensuring adequate and effective police services to Albertans.

Victims' services: ensuring victims are treated with dignity and respect and are provided with information, assistance and services as a result of their involvement in the criminal justice system.

Prosecutions: conducting trials in Alberta courts in a fair, efficient and timely manner.

Courts: providing access to criminal and civil remedies in the courts.

Corrections: maintaining effective and efficient correctional programs while offering offenders opportunities for rehabilitation.

Legal services to government: providing high quality, timely legal services to government departments.

Legal services for vulnerable persons: ensuring fairness and equity in the administration of justice in delivering effective, legally oriented social programs to Albertans.

Through our legally oriented social programs, we provide support and protection to some of Alberta's most vulnerable citizens: victims of crime, families who depend on court-ordered maintenance payments, individuals unable to protect their financial interests and individuals who cannot afford legal counsel.

Key factors influencing performance

Environmental factors include population demographics, economic and social trends, crime rates, federal laws and policies, government resources, technology and globalization, and public opinion.

These factors impose pressure on the administration of justice in a variety of ways. Demographically, Canada has an aging population, with an increasing proportion of seniors who are fearful of crime. With Alberta's economic growth, people are migrating to the province who may be unfamiliar with the justice system and vulnerable to crime.

Higher divorce rates and an increasing number of single-parent families contribute to an increase in the number of people accessing justice and social programs, and result in an increased proportion of children living in low-income households. In addition, Alberta has a younger, more mobile population with a high proportion of Aboriginal people. These groups are more likely to be both offenders and victims of crime.

New technology has created opportunities to increase accessibility and improve the efficiency of the justice system in Alberta. It has also facilitated the rapid movement of people, capital and information. While this has resulted in a global economy, it has also produced crime that is global in scope. Increased organized crime and Internet-based crime has resulted in increasingly complex cases being brought before the courts, placing additional burdens upon the court system and prosecution service.

More widespread and immediate access to crime event information through the media increases the public's fear of crime and, in turn, decreases their confidence in the justice system. Albertans also want more public involvement in government consultations. All of these factors have changed the way the ministry plans its goals and strategies and carries out its responsibilities.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

Highlights - Performance at a Glance

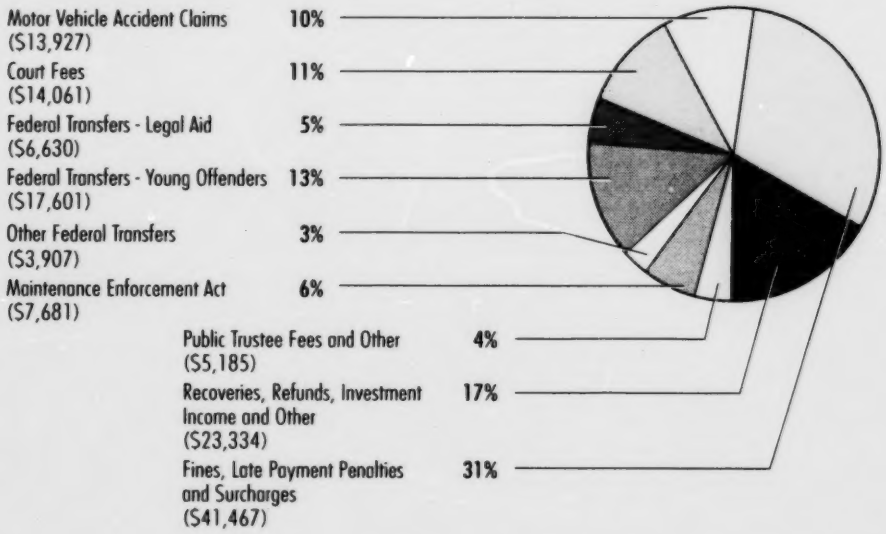
✓ *Met or exceeded target*

Goals	Measures		Results for 2000-2001
To promote safe communities in Alberta.	Public perception of safety in the home	✓	96% of Albertans felt "very safe" to "somewhat safe" in their owh homes.
	Public perception of safety in the neighbourhood	✓	80% of Albertans felt safe in their own neighbourhoods.
	Victimization rate	✓	20% of Albertans indicated that they were victims of crime.
	Crime rate		Alberta's crime rate was 8,822 per 100,000 population.
	Public satisfaction with the level of policing		80% of Albertans were satisfied with the level of policing in the province.
To provide services to victims of crime and ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system.	Number of Alberta community initiatives that work in partnership with Alberta Justice	✓	There were a total of 230 community initiatives in Alberta.
	Satisfaction rate with services provided for applicants who apply for victim financial benefits	✓	Respondents indicated by an overall score of 3.98 out of five that they found employees and volunteers in the justice system to be helpful.
To provide access to justice services for persons in need.	Amount collected on Maintenance Enforcement Program files	✓	An average of $3,139 per file was collected.
	Client satisfaction with the services of the Public Trustee's Office	✓	The client satisfaction rate was 88%.
	Number of eligible persons receiving legal aid services	✓	98,296 Albertans received legal aid services.
To facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders	Per cent of offenders involved in meaningful activities	✓	94% of offenders were involved in meaningful activities.
	Number of hours of community service.	✓	Over one million hours of community service were achieved.
To improve access to civil and criminal justice	Median elapsed time from first to last appearance.	✓	The median elapsed time from first to last appearance was 78 days. *Note: The latest data available is for 1999-2000*
To provide effective legal services to Government of Alberta.	Client satisfaction with legal services.	✓	92% of our most time-intensive clients were "more than satisfied" to "very satisfied."

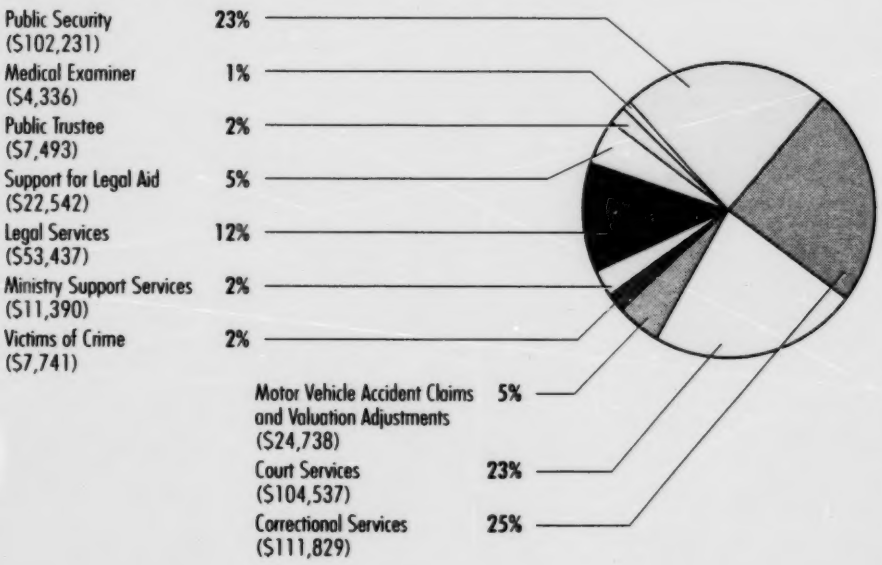
ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Highlights - Financial

Revenue by Source (percentage)
($133,793*)


Motor Vehicle Accident Claims ($13,927) 10%
Court Fees ($14,061) 11%
Federal Transfers - Legal Aid ($6,630) 5%
Federal Transfers - Young Offenders ($17,601) 13%
Other Federal Transfers ($3,907) 3%
Maintenance Enforcement Act ($7,681) 6%
Public Trustee Fees and Other ($5,185) 4%
Recoveries, Refunds, Investment Income and Other ($23,334) 17%
Fines, Late Payment Penalties and Surcharges ($41,467) 31%

Expenses by Program (percentage)
($450,274*)


Public Security ($102,231) 23%
Medical Examiner ($4,336) 1%
Public Trustee ($7,493) 2%
Support for Legal Aid ($22,542) 5%
Legal Services ($53,437) 12%
Ministry Support Services ($11,390) 2%
Victims of Crime ($7,741) 2%
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims and Valuation Adjustments ($24,738) 5%
Court Services ($104,537) 23%
Correctional Services ($111,829) 25%

*Dollar amounts are shown in thousands

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Analysis of Key Activities

Alberta Justice's efforts for 2000/01 focused on increasing Albertans' access to the justice system, which was indicated as a major concern during the 1999 Alberta Summit on Justice. Organized crime and crime prevention also remained high priorities.

Public Consultations

Unified Family Court Task Force

- The task force was established in March 2000 to recommend how access to the courts can be improved for family law litigants.
- The task force consulted widely with stakeholders and Albertans involved in the family law system. This consultation took the form of a consultation paper and questionnaire and six public meetings held across the province. Approximately 500 written submissions were received.
- In addition, the task force reviewed unified family courts in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, and held town hall meetings and forums with lawyers from across the province.
- The report of the task force was submitted to the Minister of Justice in December 2000.

Policing Alberta Review

- An MLA committee was appointed in February 2000 to look at key issues relating to policing and the *Police Act*.
- This is the first comprehensive review of the *Act* since 1988.
- The committee released a discussion paper in October 2000, and invited response from the public. This consultation is ongoing.

Alberta Policing Standards

- The draft Alberta Policing Standards Manual, in consultation with stakeholders, was begun in 2000/01.
- Part of the manual addresses professional standards, which includes the handling of complaints.
- Once finalized and implemented, all police services in Alberta (i.e. municipal police services, First Nation police services, and the RCMP) will be subject to the standards.

Alberta Policing Strategy

- The scope of the *Police Act* review was expanded to a more comprehensive review of strategic policing issues in Alberta.

Program Initiatives

New web site

- The new Alberta Justice web site (**www.gov.ab.ca/just/**) was launched in April 2000.
- The web site provides Albertans with quick, accurate, easy-to-read information about the justice system, including news releases, publications, program descriptions, frequently asked questions and links to related sites.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

Calgary Domestic Violence Court

- The Calgary Domestic Violence Court was officially opened in June 2000.
- This pilot to improve the links between the justice system and community services for domestic violence victims and offenders is a joint project between the provincial government, the federal government and the City of Calgary.
- The court is a dedicated first appearance court for domestic violence cases, with a dedicated judge, dedicated Crown prosecutors and a specialized victim advocacy unit.

Digital court recording

- The new digital court recording system was implemented in all Alberta courtrooms in July 2000.
- The new system allows for quick access to court transcripts and reduces the cost per page for those who wish to obtain them. Operational savings of $2 million per year will be reinvested to improve court services for Albertans.
- The Lanier recorders and equipment previously used in Alberta courtrooms are being donated to Ukraine to introduce court recording in their courtrooms.

New organized crime team

- A new team to combat organized crime was announced in September 2000.
- The team was created to develop organized crime policy, work with organized crime investigators and prosecutors in other jurisdictions, and provide legal direction and assistance to police and prosecutors involved in organized crime cases.

Judicial Dispute Resolution

- A Judicial Dispute Resolution Program was launched in the Family and Youth Division of Edmonton Provincial Court in September 2000.
- The program is based on a similar program that began as a pilot project in Calgary in 1998.
- Under the program, judges hear summaries of a case in an informal setting. The judge then provides a non-binding opinion based on what he or she would decide if the same evidence were presented in court.

Tsuu T'ina Court and Peacemaker initiative

- The Tsuu T'ina Court and Peacemaker initiative opened on October 6, 2000.
- The initiative blends aboriginal justice traditions, including an office of the peacemaker, with the Provincial Court of Alberta. The peacemakers work closely with the court and the community to address underlying issues that lead to criminal behaviour.
- This is Canada's first comprehensive aboriginal court.

Large Trial Courtroom

- The large trial courtroom in the Edmonton Law Courts building opened in November 2000.
- The design of the courtroom allows it to continue to be used for trials in all three levels of court – Provincial Court, Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

Family Law Reform

- Family Law Reform project began in June 2000.
- Major areas of review will include: termination of relationships, spousal support, guardianship of children, custody of and access to children, and child support.
- It is anticipated that this project could lead to legislation to consolidate and update family law in 2002.
- A consultation plan is being developed and public consultations are targeted for the fall of 2001.

Plain language court procedure booklets

- Easy-to-read booklets and court forms were made available to help Albertans who represent themselves in family court in the Court of Queen's Bench.
- The booklets and forms cover 27 different court applications in the area of family law ranging from child support, custody and access to restraining orders and protection orders.
- The information and applications are also available free of charge on the Internet.

Maintenance Enforcement Program online accounts

- In November 2000, the Maintenance Enforcement Program set up a web site that allows clients to access their accounts online.
- The web site allows clients to view or provide personal information confidentially from the privacy of their home or office. To protect the privacy of creditors and debtors, online files provide no identifying information.

Maintenance Enforcement Program Help Us Find web site

- MEP's Help Us Find web site was launched in November 2000.
- The Help Us Find initiative was designed to help locate individuals who evade their child support payment obligations. Debtors who cannot be located through extensive searches at MEP will have their names, photos and other identifying information posted online.
- This initiative is in accordance with the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

Enhanced mental health services for young offenders

- $1 million was allocated in 2000/01 to ensure that young offenders with mental health needs are assessed quickly and receive the treatment they require.
- The enhanced mental health services are a response to the Children's Forum and the Premier's Task Force on Children at Risk.
- Further funding of $2.25 million will be available in 2001/02.

New prison phone system

- Alberta Justice introduced a new prison phone system in 2000/01. It protects victims of crime and prevents inmate abuse of phone privileges by restricting the use of telephones in provincial correctional centres.

Early case resolution

- Early case resolution units were created or expanded in some Crown offices to speed up the criminal trial process in Provincial Court, and reduce the number of witnesses who are required to attend court.
- The unit reviews all criminal cases, with the exception of homicides, to determine if they can be resolved without going to trial.
- An ECR Committee, led by the judiciary, was struck to explore the implementation of a province-wide ECR strategy.

Legal Aid

- A new Legal Aid agreement was reached in February 2001. This agreement will increase government funding for Legal Aid and expand eligibility guidelines for those seeking Legal Aid. Lawyers' fees will also be increased for the first time since 1991.
- The agreement also made provision for a four-year Family Law Pilot project in 2001/02.

Legislative and policy changes

Family Law Statutes Amendment Act

- This *Act* came into force in April 2000. It identifies the remedies and sanctions for breaking child access orders and improves access to the judicial system for those seeking enforcement of child access orders.

Justice Statutes Amendment Act

- Several sections of this *Act* came into force in January 2001, including provisions enhancing the role of the Provincial Court and enshrining the civil claims mediation and pre-trial conference processes into law.

ALBERTA JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Message from the Deputy Ministers

The Ministry of Justice, as it existed prior to a department reorganization in March 2001, provided Albertans with a wide range of services, including law and order in our communities, court services for all Albertans, management of offenders, services for victims of crime, and protection of vulnerable citizens. In order to give Albertans the best level of service possible, we are constantly striving to improve our programs.

The results of the 1999 Summit on Justice continued to guide us through the business planning process, as we focused our efforts on increasing access to the justice system. Our initiatives in this area included launching the Alberta Justice web site, which provides Albertans with quick, accurate and easy-to-read information about our justice system, including news, publications, answers to frequently asked questions and links to related sites. A new Legal Aid agreement was also reached. It increased government funding for Legal Aid and increased the eligibility guidelines for those seeking Legal Aid, allowing more people to use the program.

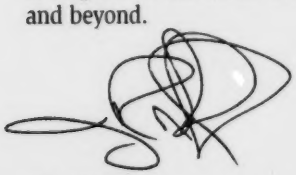
This fiscal year also saw the implementation of several initiatives announced in 1999/00. The Tsuu T'ina Court and Peacemaker initiative officially opened its doors in October 2000; our digital court recording equipment was put into use across the province only seven months after it was announced; plain-language court procedure booklets for family court applications in Court of Queen's Bench were made available at courthouses and for free over the Internet; and the new phone system for correctional centres was put into use in December 2000, protecting victims by restricting the calls offenders can make.

In order to maintain communication with Albertans about their justice system, four consultations took place in 2000/01. The Unified Family Court Task Force gave Albertans the chance to discuss their concerns with family court structure, while the Policing Alberta Review gathered input from Albertans on policing issues.

In addition, the department

- allocated $1 million to improve mental health services for young offenders, to ensure that offenders with mental health needs are assessed quickly and receive the treatment they require;
- opened a large trial courtroom that can hold up to 40 accused. This is a high-tech facility equipped with high-resolution overhead projectors, laptop hookups and flat-screen computer monitors that can be used for trials in all levels of court; and
- improved the Maintenance Enforcement Program, allowing clients to access their account information online from the privacy of their own home or office.

While the functions provided by Alberta Justice in 2000/01 will now be shared by Alberta Justice and Attorney General and Alberta Solicitor General, both departments will continue to respond to Albertans' concerns about the justice system – both from the Justice Summit and beyond.



Jim Nichols
Deputy Solicitor General

Terrence J. Matchett
Deputy Minister of Justice
and Deputy Attorney General

AUDITOR GENERAL
Alberta

Report of the Auditor General on the Results of Applying
Specified Auditing Procedures to Key Performance Measures

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly:

I have performed the following procedures in connection with the Ministry of Justice's key measures included in the *2000- 2001 Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice* as presented on pages 25 to 37.

1. Information obtained from an independent source, such as Statistics Canada, was agreed with the information supplied by the stated source. Information provided internally was agreed to the reports from the systems used to develop the information.

2. The calculations which converted source information into reported measures were tested.

3. The appropriateness of the description of each measure's methodology was assessed.

As a result of applying the above procedures, I found no exceptions. However, these procedures do not constitute an audit, and therefore I express no opinion on the key measures included in the *2000-2001 Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice.*

Peter Valentine FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
August 21, 2001

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Goals and Measures

Alberta Justice's commitments to fostering safer, more secure communities and effectively administering justice are stated in the 2000-2003 business plan. The plan identified six goals and 14 key measures for assessing the ministry's success in meeting them.

Core Businesses

Alberta Justice has seven core business functions:

Policing
Ensuring adequate and effective police services to Albertans.

Victims' services
Ensuring victims are treated with dignity and respect and are provided with information, assistance and services as a result of their involvement in the criminal justice system.

Prosecutions
Conducting trials in Alberta courts in a fair, efficient and timely manner.

Courts
Providing access to criminal and civil remedies in the courts.

Corrections
Maintaining effective and efficient correctional programs while offering offenders opportunities for rehabilitation.

Legal services to government
Providing high quality, timely legal services to government departments.

Legal services for vulnerable persons
Ensuring fairness and equity in the administration of justice in delivering effective, legally oriented social programs to Albertans.

GOAL 1:

To promote safe communities in Alberta

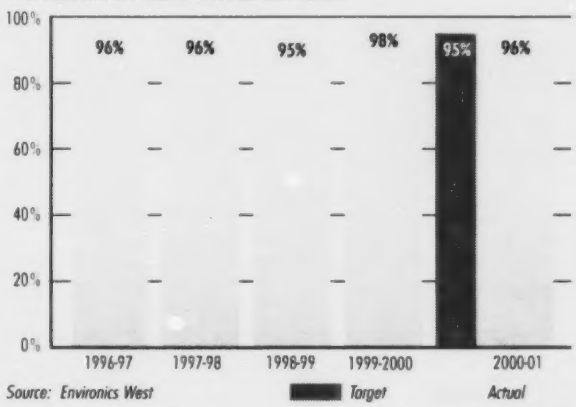
Albertans have told us they want peaceful and orderly communities in which they can live, work and raise families without fear of crime or victimization. Alberta Justice is committed to promoting safe communities in Alberta.

Key Measures for Goal 1

Key Measure: Public perception of safety in the home

If Albertans are to feel safe in their communities, they must first feel safe in their homes. To assess our success in achieving our goal of safe communities, Alberta Justice used telephone survey results, collected by an external party, to measure the level of safety that Albertans feel when in their homes. Results of the survey show that 96 per cent of Albertans feel "very safe" to "somewhat safe" in their own homes. This indicates that the public's perceived level of safety is remaining close to that recorded last year (98 per cent). Although results show a slight drop from last year, we exceeded our target for 2000/01 of 95 per cent.

GRAPH 1
Public Perception of Safety in the Home



Source: Environics West

The percentage of people who feel "very safe" in their own home has increased significantly from 51 per cent in 1996/97 to 69 per cent in 2000/01. People who have not been recently victimized are more likely to feel safe in their own home. For methodology see page 57.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

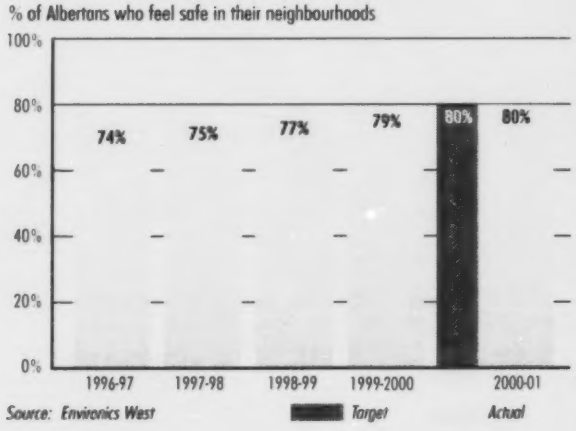
GOAL 1 *(continued)*

Key Measure: Public perception of safety in the neighbourhood

Another measure to assess the ministry's success at promoting safe communities in Alberta is the extent to which Albertans feel safe in their neighbourhoods. Since 1996, we have been measuring the extent to which Albertans feel "very comfortable" to "somewhat comfortable" walking alone in their own neighbourhoods at night. However, this is the first year this measure has been included in the annual report.

Our target for 2000/01 was for 80 per cent of Albertans to feel safe in their neighbourhoods. Alberta Justice achieved this target: 80 per cent of Albertans indicated that they felt comfortable in their own neighbourhoods. Fear for personal safety is higher for urban respondents, those with less than a high school level education, lower income respondents, women and senior citizens.

Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood



Fifty nine per cent of Albertans feel that their neighbourhood has a lower level of crime than other neighbourhoods in Alberta, confirming the findings of a national survey that Canadians believe their neighbourhood is safer than others in Canada.

The ministry's programs related to crime prevention, corrections, prosecutions and courts are intended to improve public perception of safety in the neighbourhood. Crime prevention programs and community initiatives raise public awareness as to the real risks of crime and how to avoid victimization, while programs related to prosecutions and corrections are intended to act as a deterrent to criminal activity. For methodology see page 57.

Key Measure: Victimization rate

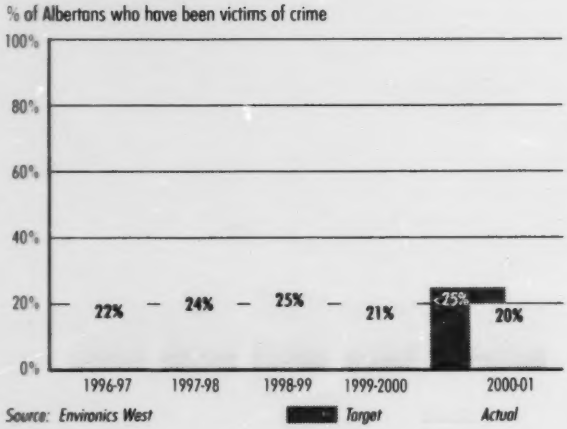
Albertans have told us that they want peaceful and orderly communities in which they can live, work and raise families in safety and security without fear of crime or victimization. The victimization rate, when combined with the crime rate measure, gives a clearer picture of crime in our communities. The victimization survey conducted by Environics West captures crime numbers that are not reported to the police, in addition to those that are reported.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

GOAL 1 *(continued)*

In a telephone survey, Albertans were asked "How many times, if at all, have you yourself been a victim of crime in the past year?" In 2000/01, our results show that 20 per cent of Albertans were victims of crime. This represents an improvement over last year's result (21 per cent). Higher rates of victimization were noted for young people, urban residents, and men.

Victimization Rate



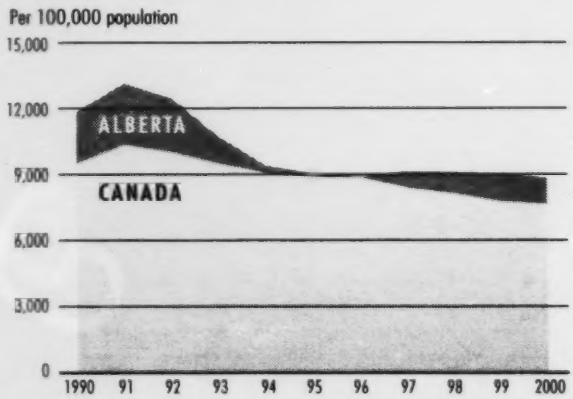
Source: Environics West

We met our target of reducing the victimization rate to below the national average of 25 per cent. The current national average was taken from the 1999 General Social Survey (GSS), a national survey in which Canadians were questioned about their experiences with crime and opinions concerning the justice system. For methodology see page 57.

Key Measure: Crime rate

Unlike the victimization rate, which measures both reported and unreported crime, crime rate is the official measure of police-reported crime. Crime rate is defined as the total number of *Criminal Code* incidents involving youth and adults per 100,000 population, as reported by the police. The ministry acknowledges the public's expectations of the department in reducing crime rate, even though there are many factors that contribute to the outcome of this measure that are beyond the ministry's control.

Crime Rate



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Canadian Crime Statistics 2000, 1999, 1998, 1997, 1996, 1995, 1994, 1993, 1992, 1991, 1990.

The ministry's target for this measure was to lower the provincial crime rate to below the Canadian rate. In 1999, Alberta's crime rate was 9,049 per 100,000 population. In 2000, this rate fell to 8,822 per 100,000 population. Although provincial property and

GOAL 1 *(continued)*

violent crime have been steadily decreasing over the long-term, and Alberta has the lowest crime rate of the four western provinces, our provincial crime rate remains above the national rate (7,655 per 100,000 population).

Crime rates traditionally have been higher in western Canadian provinces, including Alberta. There are a number of possible explanations for this. Crime rates may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction due to differences in enforcement methods, the reporting of crimes to police by the public, charging practices, and available diversion programs, rather than the incidents of actual crime. Policing practices and administrative approaches to crime are influential in crime rates and vary greatly by province and territory.

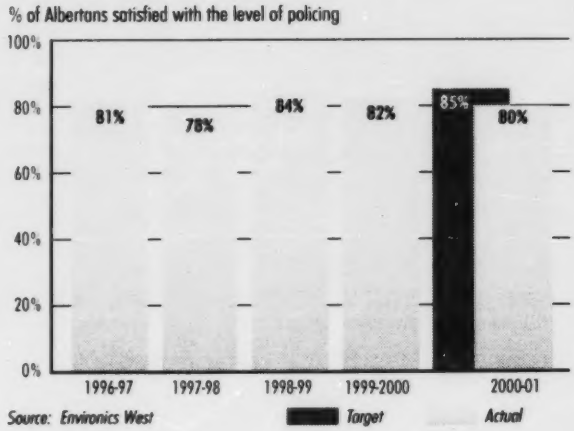
Alberta also has a younger, more mobile population and a higher proportion of aboriginal people than other Canadian jurisdictions. These population groups tend to be over-represented as offenders or as victims of crime. In addition, Alberta has a higher rate of reporting crime to police than is found at the national level (65 per cent in Alberta, 37 per cent nationally). For methodology see page 58.

Key Measure: Public satisfaction with the level of policing

Another measure to assess the ministry's success at promoting safe communities in Alberta is the satisfaction Albertans have with the level of policing in the province. Policing plays a key role in achieving the goal of safe communities. This measure allows the ministry to evaluate the public's satisfaction level with this important core business function. Policing issues are of great interest to taxpayers and the public and are an important priority for the ministry.

Although Alberta Justice has been measuring the extent to which Albertans feel "very satisfied" to "somewhat satisfied" with the level of policing for the last five years, like public perception of safety in the neighbourhood, this is the first year this measure has been included in the annual report. Our target for this measure was 85 per cent. This year, 80 per cent of Albertans reported that they were satisfied with the level of policing in the province.

Public Satisfaction with the Level of Policing



Source: Environics West

While the overall level of satisfaction has decreased over the past year, we note that the percentage of respondents who are very satisfied (26 per cent) continues to increase steadily (from 20 per cent in 1996).

GOAL 1 *(continued)*

Public confidence in the Ministry of Justice and provincial policing services drops as the public's fear of crime increases. There is more widespread and immediate access to crime event information through the media, which in turn increases the fear of crime. As Albertans become more fearful, they are more likely to perceive the level of policing as unsatisfactory. For methodology, see page 58.

GOAL 2:

To provide services to victims of crime and ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system

Recognizing the needs of the victim in the criminal justice system helps restore the balance of society in a humane and fair way, and is an important goal of our justice system. Alberta Justice is committed to providing effective services to victims of crime and expanding the role of the victim in the criminal justice system.

Key Measures for Goal 2

Key Measure: Number of Alberta community initiatives that work in partnership with Alberta Justice

To make the justice system more effective in Alberta, there are a number of justice initiatives throughout the province that involve community participation. These initiatives include citizen advisory committees, youth justice committees, community and police-based victims' services programs, First Nation police services, and First Nation crime prevention programs.

This measure represents the total number of community initiatives in partnership with Alberta Justice. These initiatives have a significant partnering component with the community. In the case of citizen advisory committees, youth justice committees and victims' services programs, there is a significant volunteer component. In the case of First Nation police services and crime prevention programs, the community itself has been engaged to provide justice services to community members.

Here is a breakdown of the number of communities participating in a variety of justice initiatives during 2000/01:

First Nation police services:	15
Police-based victims' services units:	105
Non-police victims' programs:	8
First Nation crime prevention programs:	9
Youth justice committees:	87
Citizen advisory committees:	6
Total	**230**

The total number of community initiatives for 2000/01 is 230 and exceeds our target of 225. It is relatively consistent with last year's total number of 226. Because victims' services units are police-based, their numbers are restricted to the number of police services and detachments in the province. Only small growth in this area is expected in the

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

GOAL 2 *(continued)*

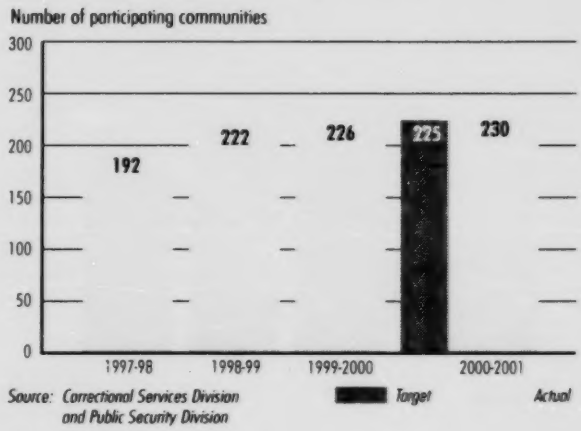
future. There were four new youth justice committees established in the past year, while some committees became inactive. The number of youth justice committees that will be established in the future will likely be small, as most interested communities have already established a committee. For methodology see page 58.

Key Measure: Satisfaction rate with services provided for applicants who apply for victim financial benefits

The *Victims of Crime Act*, proclaimed in 1997, streamlined services to victims and established the authority to collect surcharges on offences under provincial statutes. The *Act* also outlines principles for the treatment of victims and provides victims with the right to obtain information. Under the *Act*, federal and provincial surcharge revenues are deposited into a fund that supports two primary programs: the Financial Benefits Program and the Grants Program for victim services organizations.

GRAPH 6

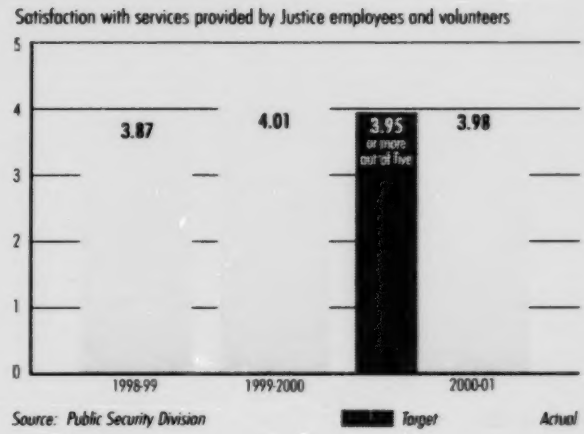
Alberta Communities Participating in Justice Initiatives



Source: Correctional Services Division and Public Security Division

GRAPH 7

Victim Satisfaction with Services Provided



Source: Public Security Division

In Alberta, victims who have suffered physical or emotional injury because of violent crime can apply for financial benefits. Since 1998/99, Alberta Justice has been surveying victims who applied for financial benefits to assess their satisfaction with the services they received. The satisfaction measurement is one indicator of whether victims of crime feel that they have been assisted during the aftermath of a crime.

Respondents indicated, by an overall score of 3.98 out of five, that they found employees and volunteers in the justice system to be helpful. This score shows a high rate of satisfaction among respondents. We exceeded our target for 2000/01, which was 3.95 or more. Last year our result was 4.01 out of five. For methodology see page 59.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

GOAL 3:

To provide access to justice services for persons in need

Albertans require access to a broad range of justice services including courts, prosecutorial services and appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms. In addition, services such as maintenance enforcement, estate and trust administration services, victim assistance and legal aid are an important part of preserving a safe society for Albertans where justice prevails.

Key Measures for Goal 3

Key Measure: The amount collected on Maintenance Enforcement Program files

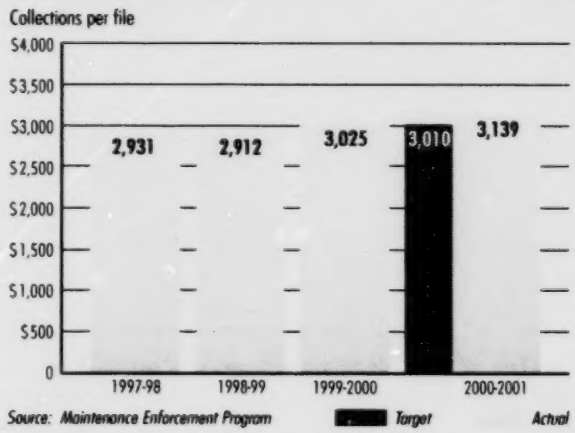
The primary objective of the Maintenance Enforcement Program is to collect court ordered maintenance for creditors.

The target for 2000/01 was $3,010 per file. This amount was exceeded in 2000/01, with an average of $3,139 per file collected. These results were $129 per file over the target, and show an increase in collections of $114 per file over the previous year.

File volume for the Maintenance Enforcement Program for 2000/01 averaged 43,980 over a 12-month period and total funds collected were $138,059,883.

The success of the Special Investigations Unit, the default hearing process and changes in organizational structure have made the program more efficient. In addition, the new collection tools allowed by the *Maintenance Enforcement Amendment Act 1999*, including driver's licence cancellations, have allowed the program to be more effective in its collections. For methodology see page 59.

Amount Collected on Maintenance Enforcement Program Files



Source: Maintenance Enforcement Program

Key Measure: Client satisfaction with the services of the Public Trustee's Office

This measures client satisfaction with services provided by the Public Trustee's Office. It is defined as the percentage of clients who were "satisfied" and "very satisfied" based on a survey conducted by the Public Trustee's Office. This measure is used to monitor how well the Public Trustee's Office provides its services, and is one measure indicating access to justice services for persons in need. In 2000/01 the client satisfaction rate was 88 per cent. This is an increase from last year's result of 85 per cent, surpassing this year's target of 85 per cent.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

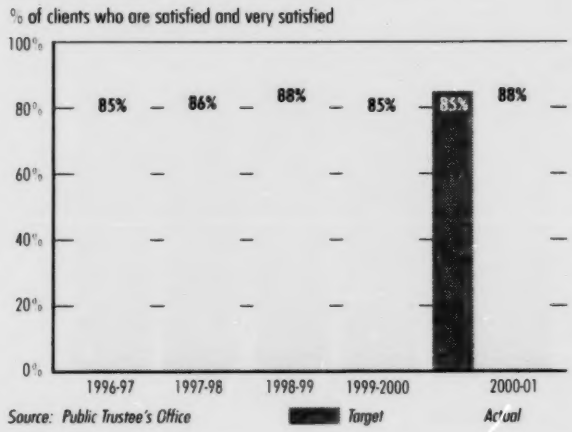
GOAL 3 *(continued)*

During 2000/01, 2321 surveys were sent to beneficiaries of estates, minors on achieving majority, parents and guardians of minors, and business partners, with 591 surveys returned.

More information on the activities of the Office of the Public Trustee is available in the program's annual report, which can be obtained from the Office of the Public Trustee. For methodology related to this measure see page 59.

GRAPH 9

Client Satisfaction with the Public Trustee's Office



Source: Public Trustee's Office

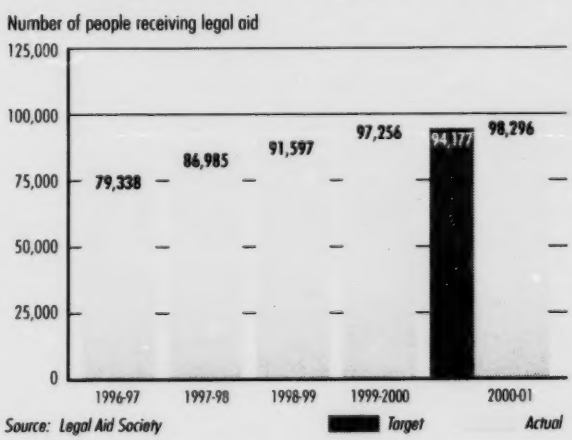
Key Measure: Number of eligible persons receiving legal aid services

The Legal Aid Program is independently operated by the Legal Aid Society of Alberta. The primary source of funding for the program comes from Alberta Justice. Other funding sources include the federal government, the Alberta Law Foundation and legal aid recipients who repay the program.

Legal aid volume measures the demand for legal aid services. It is defined as the number of eligible people receiving legal aid services. In 2000/01, 98,296 Albertans received legal aid services. The number represents an increase over 1999/00 when 97,256 legal aid clients were served. Our target for 2000/01 was 94,177 clients served. More information on the Legal Aid Program is available in the program's annual report, which can be found on the Internet at www.legalaid.ab.ca. For the methodology used to obtain this measure see page 59.

GRAPH 10

Number of Eligible Persons Receiving Legal Aid Services



Source: Legal Aid Society

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

GOAL 4:

To facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders

At times, members of our communities come into conflict with the criminal justice system. When an individual does engage in criminal activity, it is to the advantage of all Albertans that offenders are held accountable and encouraged to become law-abiding members of society. While the onus for change rests with the individual, it is believed that the change process can be facilitated through providing offenders with assistance and opportunities that promote positive and productive behaviours.

Key Measures for Goal 4

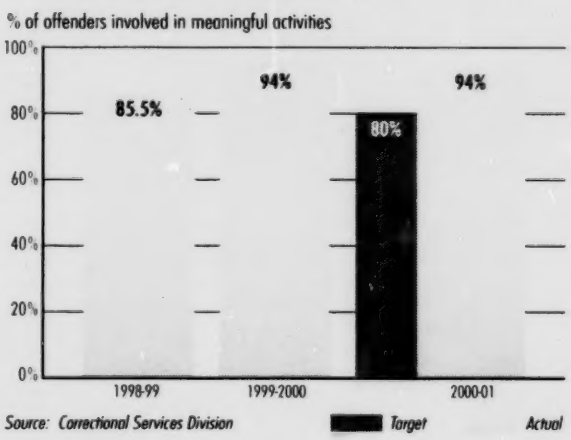
Key Measure: Per cent of offenders involved in meaningful activities

This measures the percentage of sentenced adult offenders and sentenced and remanded young offenders involved in work, education and life management programs. These activities are important in preparing offenders for successful integration into the community.

In 2000/01 the ministry's target for this measure was 80 per cent. Our actual result for 2000/01 remained the same as the previous year's result: 94 per cent of offenders were involved in meaningful activities. Not all offenders are able to participate in activities, as they may be in transit, in court, medically excused or otherwise unavailable.

GRAPH 1

Offenders involved in Meaningful Activities



Two new methods of counting were implemented in June 1999 that influenced the result shown on the graph between 1998/99 and 1999/00. As of June 1999, remanded adult offenders are no longer included in the count because they are not required to participate in activities. In addition, only one activity per offender is counted, ensuring that only the number of offenders involved in meaningful activities is counted, not the number of separate activities.

These methodological changes explain, in large part, the 14 per cent achievement over target. The target for this measure was lowered from 95 percent in 1999/00 to 80 per cent in 2000/01 to reflect the anticipated impact of methodological changes to the measure.

Program activities are divided into three broad categories: employment and work programs, counselling or treatment programs, and education/vocational programs. Under the provisions of the *Corrections Act*, all sentenced offenders who are not otherwise enrolled in treatment or educational programs, and who are deemed physically able, are required to

GOAL 4 *(continued)*

work during their period of incarceration. Work programs help to instil a positive work ethic and enable offenders to spend their time in custody engaged in productive pursuits. In many cases, the work programs also help to reduce operating costs.

Work activities may include, but are not limited to: laundry, carpentry, food preparation, automotive repair and community service work projects. Counselling and treatment programs address the needs of offenders, particularly in the areas of family violence, anger management, life skills and addictions. Education programs focus on improving an offender's literacy skills to enable the offender to function more successfully in the community. Vocational training includes entry-level courses in such areas as building service worker, kitchen worker, auto mechanic, metalworker, carpentry, workplace safety and First Aid/CPR, as well as employment skills and job readiness training.

For a complete description of methodology please see page 60.

Key Measure: Number of hours of community service

This measures the number of hours of community service performed by offenders in custody who are housed in provincial centres, camps and group homes, and by offenders serving their sentence in the community. Community service work is a program that provides offenders with an opportunity to contribute to their communities and to learn positive work habits. Projects are completed for non-profit organizations, community groups, municipalities and government ministries.

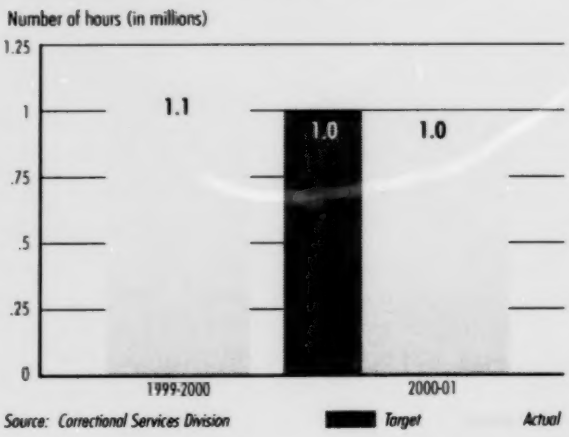
By providing opportunities for offenders to give something positive back to Alberta communities, the offender work service contribution also supports the objective of expanding restorative and community justice approaches.

This is the first year this measure has been included in the annual report. The target, set at 1 million hours in 2000/01, was exceeded, as 1,029,573 hours of community service were logged.

Community service work is a program of free labour provided by offenders to community groups. It is a positive program and is endorsed by the community. A considerable amount of community service work is performed by offenders already in the community who are subject to a court order directing them to perform certain work as part of a condition of community supervision, or in lieu of paying a fine. These offenders are supervised by probation officers.

GRAPH 17

Number of Hours of Community Service



Source: Correctional Services Division

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

GOAL 4 *(continued)*

Two specific examples of projects conducted inside the walls of a correctional centre are the Operation Eyesight International and Bicycle Repair programs at the Calgary Correctional Centre. In Operation Eyesight, offenders, with the assistance of several community partners, refurbish and repair eyewear that is brought to the centre. The repaired eyewear is then eventually shipped to developing countries. Offenders at this centre also recondition used bicycles for other community agencies to distribute to needy children.

Offenders in correctional centres also work in the centre kitchens where they contribute to the production of food and, through their participation in a related training program, acquire job related skills that may assist in their successful transition to the community. Offenders are supervised by the private company that holds the contract for the provision of food services in these centres, and in turn the cost per meal to Alberta Correctional Services is reduced. This activity is not counted as community service work. For methodology see page 60.

GOAL 5:

To improve access to civil and criminal justice

The justice system is responsible for providing the infrastructure to resolve criminal and civil disputes. This includes the provision of court resources, scheduling mechanisms, prosecutorial services and appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms. Where appropriate, mediation, judicial dispute resolution and mini-trials are used as alternatives to the traditional court process. The ministry will develop ways to ensure those who need justice services can access them in a timely way that is also cost-effective and fair.

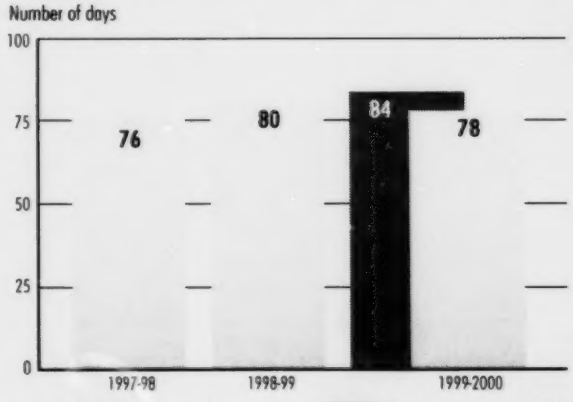
Key Measure for Goal 5

Key Measure: Median elapsed time from first to last appearance

The ministry must ensure that there is access to the courts in a reasonable amount of time. This measure indicates the median time in days that it takes to process a case in provincial criminal court from first to last appearance. Median elapsed time from first to last appearance represents the midpoint in the time elapsed between the first and last appearance for all cases processed.

GRAPH 1.1

Median Elapsed Time from First to Last Appearance



Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

GOAL 5 *(continued)*

The most recent data available is for 1999/00, and indicates that the median elapsed time from first to last appearance is 78 days. The ministry exceeded our target for that year, which was to meet the Canadian median of 84 days. During the previous year (1998/99), the median elapsed time in Alberta was 80 days. The decrease in median elapsed time may be largely attributed to a decrease in the number of cases. For the methodology used to obtain this measure see page 61.

GOAL 6:

To provide effective legal services to Government of Alberta

The government performs a number of roles as service provider, community partner and lawmaker. These roles involve relationships with individuals, families, communities, businesses and other governments. The administration of justice includes legal support to assist in establishing and maintaining positive and constructive relationships. Effective legal services reduce the potential for conflict involving the government and protect the interests of the government when relationships are formed and when conflict arises. This goal is met through: the provision of legal advice to government; representation of client departments and Crown agents in litigation and other dispute resolution processes; and advice in law making and drafting of policy and legislation.

Key Measure for Goal 6

Key Measure: Client satisfaction with legal services

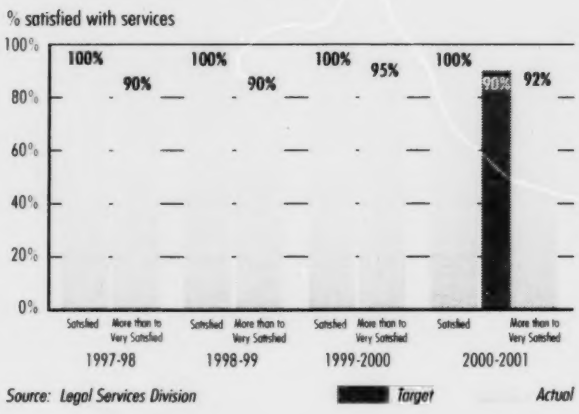
This measure indicates the level of client satisfaction among government clients who make frequent use of the services of Legal Services Division. Client satisfaction was measured by questioning the clients with the most time-intensive files, rating timeliness, thoroughness, preparedness, courtesy, clarity of advice, client focus and applicability of service. Questionnaires also included a rating for overall satisfaction with civil legal services provided by Alberta Justice.

Our target for 2000/01 was to ensure that 90 per cent of our most time intensive clients were "more than satisfied" to "very satisfied." We exceeded this target with an actual result of 92 per cent satisfaction for this measure. All major client ministries were at least satisfied with the legal services that they received.

The client satisfaction survey is conducted by asking client contacts to rate different aspects of legal

GRAPH 14

Client Satisfaction with Legal Services



Source: Legal Services Division

GOAL 6 *(continued)*

services on specific files (the most time-intensive) as well as overall satisfaction with the legal services provided by Alberta Justice, Legal Services Division. Responses to the overall satisfaction question are summarized and reported. The goal is to ensure that effective legal services are provided to the government.

In addition to staff counsel, Alberta Justice uses outside counsel to provide legal services to government. The use of outside counsel cannot be eliminated completely, notwithstanding the high quality and cost-effective legal services provided by Alberta Justice lawyers.

The usual reasons for retaining outside legal counsel are:

- in cases of conflict where Alberta Justice counsel cannot act
- in locations where Alberta Justice does not have resources (for example, rural Alberta)
- in urgent situations where requirements exceed our resources
- in cases where Alberta Justice counsel do not have the necessary expertise/experience
- in response to a special request by a client ministry.

Alberta Justice strives to maximize the level of effective legal services provided by its lawyers in order to reduce the use of outside counsel. For information on the methodology used to obtain this measure see page 61.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

Strategic Objectives and Accomplishments

In addition to our goals and performance measures, the 2000-2003 Business Plan outlines seven strategic objectives and three corporate objectives. Numerous initiatives were undertaken by the ministry to implement these objectives. Listed below are the accomplishments achieved on our objectives and initiatives in 2000/01.

Strategic objective 1: Support for families

Consolidate and streamline family law legislation, and court structure and processes through multilevel consultation.

A Unified Family Court Task Force was established in March 2000 to review how family law is administered by the courts in Alberta and recommend improvements to court structure and services, including consideration of a unified family court. In 2000/01, the task force held public consultation meetings in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, High Prairie, St. Paul, and Wetaskiwin. The task force also participated in town hall meetings and forums with lawyers in Edmonton, Calgary, Red Deer, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Grande Prairie and Lloydminster. Consultation papers were distributed and posted on the Internet for public input in written form; approximately 500 submissions were received. The task force submitted its report to the minister in December 2000.

In June 2000, Alberta Justice also began the family law reform project, which includes a review of government's involvement in family and personal relationships, both married and unmarried. Major areas of review will include: termination of relationships, spousal support, guardianship of children, custody of and access to children, and child support. It is anticipated that this project could lead to legislation to consolidate and update family law in 2002. A consultation plan is being developed and public consultations are targeted for the fall of 2001.

Ensure that the Maintenance Enforcement Program, family mediation services and other child-focused programs continue to provide children with timely and appropriate assistance.

In April 2000, Family Mediation Services was transferred to Alberta Justice from the former Ministry of Family and Social Services. The transfer included responsibility for:

- providing province-wide mediation services;
- administering the Parenting After Separation course province-wide; and
- providing assistance with custody and access applications to Family Court in Edmonton and Calgary.

Implementation and communication plans were prepared to ensure the public was aware of the services offered by Family Mediation Services.

The department also provided funding for the Child Support Guidelines Project, which will make child support easier to calculate and enforce.

In 2000-01, the Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP) collected more than $138 million of $172 million in scheduled payments – an 80 per cent collection rate. This is $11 million more than the $127 million collected in 1999/00. The increase in collections is due in part to several new initiatives introduced as a result of provisions made in the *Maintenance Enforcement Amendment Act 1999*. Those provisions allow MEP to:

- locate debtors through the use of information provided by previous employers and financial institutions;
- deal with chronic debtors who avoid payments by shielding assets in a business;
- increase access to assets that have been shielded by a debtor's family or friends; and
- seek the assistance of the public by posting photographs of chronic debtors who are intentionally evading their court-ordered maintenance obligations on Alberta Justice's Help Us Find web site.

Other recent improvements include an expanded Compliance Unit to bring files to default hearings more quickly and a Special Investigations Unit to deal with the program's most challenging files. In addition, MEP Accounts Online and the MEP Info Line now allow clients to access their account information 24 hours a day. The telephone system was upgraded to provide enhanced client service, and a new computer and information management system is being developed to improve customer satisfaction and staff communication, and increase the program's effectiveness and efficiency.

Pursue innovative approaches to service for persons in need.

Alberta Justice partnered with the departments of Health and Wellness and Human Resources and Employment for a pilot project to manage financial benefits (Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped) for eligible Albertans having nominal assets. Members of the Interdepartmental A.I.S.H. Administration Steering Committee held information sessions for potential primary contacts in spring 2000. Sessions were also held with potential A.I.S.H. recipients, mental health workers, A.I.S.H. workers and gerontological social workers. The one-year pilot project was initiated in June 2000, as planned. There are currently 19 A.I.S.H. recipients participating in the project, with two additional referrals being reviewed. A focus group evaluation was conducted and the results were very positive. Feedback from A.I.S.H. recipient participants is being collected.

After nearly two years of ongoing discussions and negotiations, a new tri-party legal aid agreement between the Legal Aid Society of Alberta, the Law Society of Alberta and Alberta Justice was reached. A five-year agreement has been tentatively scheduled to take effect April 1, 2001. This new agreement increases access to the justice system and gives Albertans a greater say in the way Legal Aid operates. The agreement also makes provision to create a four-year Family Law Pilot Project.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Strategic objective 2: Youth justice initiatives

Participate in joint initiatives to deliver youth and children's programs.

Alberta Justice is working with stakeholders to implement the new *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in Alberta. While the final implementation is dependent on federal legislative scheduling, progress to date is positive. Departmental Implementation Steering and Working Committees were established and Corrections staff were seconded to review and develop programs that are appropriate for funding through the federal government's Youth Justice Renewal Strategy and in line with draft federal legislation. Phase one of an information technology requirements review was completed and phase two is underway. A training/orientation plan was completed and implemented, and orientation sessions were provided to managers, administrators, line staff and stakeholders. Separate orientations were also provided to Court Services staff and Crown prosecutors. A negotiation of Federal/Provincial/Territorial young offender cost-sharing arrangements was also completed and agreements were approved.

In response to the recommendations of the Alberta Children's Forum and the Premier's Task Force on Children at Risk, Alberta Justice was allocated $1 million for 2000/01 to enhance mental health services for young offenders. As part of this initiative, an Alberta Justice and Alberta Mental Health Board project team is reviewing mental health services available to young offenders and helping to implement new mental health programs. Mental health units have been created in the Calgary and Edmonton Young Offender Centres which feature enhanced staffing to allow more intensive staff contact with mentally ill offenders. Additional psychological services provide individual and group counseling, as well as training for unit staff on how to best meet the mental health needs of the young offenders. Programs to meet the therapeutic needs of female offenders have been introduced to complement existing programs by providing a clinical, more intensive approach. Elders have been contracted to provide individual counseling to Aboriginal youth, and additional psychological and other treatment services are also available to young offenders on probation.

Alberta Justice also established a protocol with Child and Family Services Authorities regarding shared responsibilities for youth with joint status i.e: child welfare/young offender.

Alberta Justice continued to be a partner in the Alberta Children's Initiative; An Agenda for Joint Action. Key areas of focus included Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, protection of children in prostitution and children's mental health.

Financial support was provided to the Safe and Caring Schools Initiative coordinated by Alberta Learning, and the Alberta Association of School Resource Officers received funding to help conduct site assessments of schools and develop crisis management plans.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Explore the use of attendance centres and an intensive support and supervision program.

The youth attendance centres, established last fiscal year, have successfully addressed the needs of surveillance support for young offenders bound by community dispositions or temporary or interim judicial release. They have also provided staff-supervised work crews that support young offenders in completing community service obligations.

Additionally, the Edmonton Youth Attendance Centre offers an intensive support and supervision program component. An average of 26 young offenders per month have been supervised through the program since it was implemented in October 2000.

Designed to ensure a high level of supervision and intervention for higher risk youth, the program receives referrals from probation officers in Edmonton. The purpose of the program is to provide intensive support and supervision to youth that are less likely to successfully complete their probation or conditional sentence without enhanced support and monitoring.

Young offenders involved in the Intensive Support and Supervision Program have access to all components offered at the Youth Attendance Centre, including community service, fine option programs, life skills training, addictions and anger management groups, as well as educational and employment programming.

In addition, an Aboriginal Young Offender Intensive Supervision Pilot Program was implemented to provide support and supervision for Aboriginal Young Offenders on probation.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Strategic objective 3: Improving our courts

Facilitate earlier case resolution and improve prosecution services.

Early case resolution projects began in Calgary and continued in Edmonton and Lethbridge. Through these projects, Crown prosecutors screen police reports to determine the likelihood of a conviction and, if appropriate, pursue early guilty pleas to reduce court time and unnecessary attendance of witnesses in court. An Interim Evaluation Report was completed in March 2001 and identified positive results. During a 10-month period in Edmonton, 830 cases were resolved early and 2,000 witnesses did not have to attend court.

In an effort to meet demand, Alberta Justice approved 11 new prosecutor positions in 2000/01, including seven screening prosecutors for early case resolution, two positions to cover additional criminal courts in Edmonton and Calgary, and two positions to staff the organized crime initiative. Despite the new positions, Alberta Crown prosecutors continued to have the highest caseload in the country.

Establish specialized public assistance units for victims of crime.

A Public Assistance Unit was established in the Edmonton Crown office, based on a successful Calgary pilot. An evaluation report found that the units provide value to both victims and Crown prosecutors. In 2000/01, significant work was completed by Public Assistance Unit staff in the areas of:

- notifying victims of domestic violence about bail releases;
- contacting victims where early case resolution is recommended;
- processing victim impact statements and restitution requests; and
- providing general information to victims.

Much of this non-legal work would otherwise have fallen to Crown prosecutors.

Develop an early alternative dispute resolution program to improve access to civil justice.

The Court of Queen's Bench expanded its judicial dispute resolution mechanisms in 2000/01. Judicial dispute resolution is a settlement conference conducted by a judge which helps parties reach agreement. In 1999/00, it was estimated that 75 to 80 per cent of cases that went through the judicial dispute resolution process reached settlement at some point prior to trial. Mini-trials are a type of judicial dispute resolution where parties come together in the presence of a judge to obtain a non-binding opinion as to what the judge believes would happen if the matter were to proceed to trial.

Judicial dispute resolution was also introduced in Edmonton's Family and Youth Division of the Provincial Court in September 2000. This process is based on a successful pilot project in Calgary's Family and Youth Division.

A committee chaired by the judiciary has also been established to develop an early case resolution protocol for the Provincial Court.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Ensure that court services are provided in a timely and cost effective manner.

Alberta Justice has been making use of several technological advances to improve court services in the province. Digital recording of court proceedings was implemented in July 2000 to improve the efficiency of court recording processes. The digital recording systems were installed in all but two court locations in the province (those two not being suited to a permanent installation), and are planned in the Hearing Offices in Calgary and Edmonton. The systems are performing well, but as expected, there has been a need for "fine tuning," which is ongoing.

The use of videoconferencing for the courts was expanded to allow for timely witness testimony without the need for physical attendance in court. Locations for additional videoconferencing setups have been determined. These will be in the Calgary and Edmonton Court of Appeal and the Edmonton large trial courtroom.

The management information system software used by the Supreme Court of Canada has now been secured for the Alberta Court of Appeal, and modifications required by the court have been identified. In addition, a plan for case-flow management in Court of Appeal is being developed, and the court has completed its consultation process with the bar and other stakeholders regarding the introduction of certain case management initiatives.

To increase Albertans' physical access to the courts, committees were established on May 1, 2000 to develop a design for the consolidation of court facilities in Calgary. This will ease crowding in the existing buildings and make it easier for Albertans to access the justice system. Options for consolidating the Calgary court facilities into a two-block downtown area are currently being reviewed.

Alberta Justice continues to work with a committee representing judges and justices in all three levels of court to deal with courthouse security concerns. It is important that Alberta's courts remain open and accessible to all Albertans, while ensuring the safety of everyone working or conducting legitimate business at a courthouse.

Government is considering increasing the limit on civil claims heard in Provincial Court from $7,500 to $25,000. The *Provincial Court Act* sets the maximum limit at $50,000. Any increase in the civil claims limit would require additional staffing and resources. By handling these cases in Provincial Court, it will cost Albertans less, they will be able to more easily represent themselves, and matters will be dealt with more quickly. There are more Provincial Court locations than Court of Queen's Bench locations, so this will increase Albertans' access to justice. It will also free up time for the Court of Queen's Bench to deal with other matters.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Strategic objective 4: Restorative justice approaches

Explore the expansion of restorative justice initiatives.

The department's draft Community Justice Policy was distributed to stakeholders in spring 2000 for review and comment. In-person stakeholder consultations were completed in October 2000, with 138 organizations participating.

A new approach to dealing with domestic violence began operations in 2000/01. The Calgary Domestic Violence Court has been operational since late May 2000 and officially opened in June 2000. Children's Services, Human Resources and Employment, Health and Wellness, and the Alberta Mental Health Board have all provided funding for treatment services for the initial year of the project. The ministry has provided funding for agencies that provide domestic violence treatment services in Calgary and the deputy minister has championed the development of a longer-term provincial approach to the treatment of perpetrators of family violence. The ministry has also established a cross-divisional internal steering and working committee to manage and facilitate the day-to-day operation of this four-year pilot. Judges, Crown prosecutors, and probation officers have been dedicated to the specialized court, along with victims' advocates and police personnel. Locally, representatives from Alberta Justice continue to participate on the Calgary Justice Working Committee that initiated the project. A Partnering Deputy Ministers Committee has been established and plans to continue to meet to discuss domestic violence and other treatment services required by offenders.

Emphasize offender work service contribution to communities.

Under the provincial *Corrections Act*, all adult offenders who are physically able and are not enrolled in treatment or education programs must participate in work programs during their sentences. Young offender centres also provide work crews in their local communities. Some examples of the work provided by minimum security work crews from the community and from adult and young offender correctional centers include: maintaining and upgrading local parks, recreational facilities, cemeteries, campgrounds, community clubhouses and other facilities, and assisting with community events. These crews are often seen removing brush from hiking and ski trails, cleaning highway roadsides, and cutting grass and shoveling snow for senior citizens who are unable to perform these tasks.

The value of providing community services to non-profit groups, municipalities and government agencies is approximately $6.1 million, assuming that the labour is valued at the minimum wage of $5.90 per hour.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

Support youth justice committees

There are currently 87 youth justice committees that have been formally designated through Section 69 of the *Young Offenders Act*. Seventeen are providing a sentence advisory role to the local youth court judge and 70 are assisting in the administration of the Alternative Measures Program.

In March of 2000, the department provided $150,000 in grant funding to be used for volunteer training, co-ordination and appreciation as well as for administrative supplies.

A sub-site has been developed on the Alberta Justice web site to provide information to communities about Youth Justice Committees, and to provide a mechanism for the exchange of information among Youth Justice Committees.

In February 2001, the department hosted a Provincial Youth Justice Committee conference, which brought together volunteers from across the province. Funding was made available through the federal government's Youth Justice Renewal Strategy.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Strategic objective 5: First Nations policing and prosecutions

Promote culturally sensitive approaches to prosecution.

The Tsuu T'ina Nation Court and Peacemaker initiative blends aboriginal justice traditions, including an Office of the Peacemaker, with the Provincial Court of Alberta. The judge, Crown prosecutor, judicial clerks and peacemakers are all qualified aboriginal people. The Tsuu T'ina court has jurisdiction over offences that have taken place on the Tsuu T'ina Nation. In 2000/01, outstanding legal and operational requirements were resolved; the taxation issue was resolved and a First Nation clerk of the court and prosecutor were hired. Court sittings started in October 2000. Discussions are ongoing with the federal government about providing funding for a community centre for the Tsuu T'ina Nation Court and Peacemaker Initiative.

Provincial Court is also held on Siksika and Alexis First Nations' lands. Expansion of the Alexis court model to the Alexander and Enoch First Nations is under review.

In addition, a prosecutorial approach was developed which can be offered to those First Nations that have aboriginal community-based healing programs in place, and also to those that do not have their own healing programs in place but wish to take advantage of any other restorative justice alternatives that do exist.

Enable First Nations police services to address community law and order concerns.

A preliminary proposal for an Alberta First Nations Police Service has been developed and approved by the minister. This proposal outlines a new policing strategy for First Nations policing. The minister is in the process of discussing the proposal with First Nation Chiefs and has completed discussions with Treaty 8 Chiefs. As well, a more detailed proposal has been developed for implementing the Alberta First Nations Police Service on a provincial basis. This proposal outlines the organizational structure, costs and an implementation strategy. A strategy for development of enhanced aboriginal crime prevention programs was also completed.

Improvements to the management and operation of First Nations police services have also been made as a result of hiring experienced chiefs of police and supervisors.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Enhance existing aboriginal awareness programs for staff involved in conducting prosecutions.

In January 2001, the ministry met with First Nation representatives to develop a cultural training model. It was proposed that this model would focus on Blackfoot and Nakoda Sioux cultures and would identify cultural and linguistic differences among First Nations in Alberta. The training model and funding proposal were reviewed in February and training was scheduled to begin in spring 2001.

Support the Aboriginal Policy Initiative.

Alberta Justice is a co-champion of the Aboriginal Policy Initiative, one of four Government of Alberta cross-ministry initiatives. The Aboriginal Justice Initiatives Unit leads the department's participation in this initiative, and is active in all six working sub-committees. The sub-committees report to the Interdepartmental API Committee, which in turn reports to the API Champion and Supporting Deputies' Committee. The overall purpose of the API is to seek ways for departments to better address the needs of the aboriginal population through individual departmental initiatives and enhanced services, as well as through complimentary and coordinated inter-ministry and inter-governmental strategies. Establishing meaningful performance measures and data collection strategies are also key elements of the initiative. The API Committee will also examine gaps and overlaps among federal, provincial and community programs and services for aboriginal communities. A number of working groups have been established to address the objectives and strategies.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Strategic objective 6: Enhanced services for victims

Complete a review of current legislation from a victim's perspective.

An interdivisional committee completed a review of provincial victims legislation and policy. The committee compared Alberta's legislation to victims' legislation in other jurisdictions to identify where improvements might be made to Alberta's victims' legislation, policies, programs and services. Stakeholder input will be sought in the next fiscal year.

Evaluate the services provided under the* Victims of Crime Act *and make appropriate recommendations for change.

Recommendations for changes to the Victims of Crime Financial Benefits program were approved by Standing Policy Committee in 2000/01. The changes involved legislative, regulatory and policy changes to improve equity in awards to victims of violent crime, with revisions to applicant eligibility and the injury schedule. Other changes simplified the program's administrative processes, particularly in the area of appeals.

Victim awareness training was provided to Crown prosecutors and Public Assistance Unit staff on a priority basis. As a follow-up to the hands-on training provided to targeted staff in March 2000, a *Victims Awareness Handbook* was developed by a cross-departmental committee and provided to all Crown prosecutors and Crown staff performing public assistance functions. In addition, an interactive local training program developed by the cross-divisional committee was piloted in Lethbridge on January 12, 2001 and in Calgary on March 20, 2001. Following evaluation, the program is scheduled for delivery to other Crown offices during 2001 and 2002.

Amendments to the *Victims of Crime Act* are targeted for the spring 2001 session with implementation to follow in 2001/02.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

Review a new funding model for victim program grants

The existing funding model was reviewed and a new grant funding formula was introduced to help ensure that grant monies are allocated fairly and equitably throughout the province. The formula was developed in consultation with victim services programs throughout the province, reviewed by the Victims of Crime Programs Committee and approved by the minister. The formula calculates a base-funding amount for eligible programs. This formula:

- allocates a specified amount from the Victims of Crime Fund to police based programs that provide basic services, and
- uses a per crime amount calculated using violent crime statistics from Uniform Crime Report data submitted to the department by all police services.

Police based programs may receive additional funds based on discretionary factors. Specialized community programs/projects that are non-police based and benefit victims during the criminal justice process are also eligible for discretionary funding. Eligible programs may receive a minimum grant of $2,000 and a maximum of $75,000 per year.

Develop new guidelines for offender pay restitution

New Guidelines for Victims Requesting Restitution were distributed to all criminal justice staff and all victims' services units in the province. These guidelines were developed in consultation with the Criminal Justice and Court Services divisions, and will assist department staff, police and victim services personnel in delivering the program.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Strategic objective 7: Crime prevention and policing

***Augment crime prevention initiatives by supporting the federal* DNA Identification Act.**

In June 2000, the *DNA Identification Act* was implemented in Alberta and the DNA Data Bank began operation. The Provincial DNA Monitoring Committee, which has representation from Alberta Justice, the RCMP Forensic Lab, the RCMP and Edmonton and Calgary Police Services, was also established in June 2000. This committee will continue to monitor DNA costs under the Canada/Alberta Agreement on Biological Casework Analysis.

The *DNA Identification Act* lists primary and secondary offences for which DNA can be submitted to the DNA Data Bank. While the lab accepts DNA samples for all primary offences, samples are only accepted for certain secondary offences. As part of its work, the monitoring committee also established the list of secondary offences for which the lab will accept samples.

Work with police services to standardize the recruitment, selection and training of police officers in the province.

Alberta Justice continues to participate as a member of the Provincial Recruitment and Training Standardization Steering Committee that was struck by the Alberta Association of Chiefs of Police (AACP) in 1998. To date, a written communications test, cognitive abilities test and an applicant tracking system have been purchased/developed.

Alberta Justice also worked with all policing stakeholders to develop policing standards for Alberta, including standards for the recruitment, selection and training of police officers. A draft standards manual and implementation plan are under development.

Conduct a review of the police complaint process in accordance with Justice Summit recommendations.

Alberta Justice consulted with police agencies and conducted a public review of the *Police Act*, which is expected to recommend changes to the *Act* including the review of any concerns about police complaint processes. A consultation paper was prepared and distributed to all stakeholders and the general public in October 2000. The release of this paper was delayed, as the scope of the project expanded from a *Police Act* review to a more comprehensive review of strategic policing issues in Alberta. The draft Alberta Policing Standards Manual is being developed in consultation with stakeholders and is nearing completion. Part of the manual addresses professional standards, which includes the handling of complaints. Once finalized and implemented, all police services in Alberta (i.e. municipal police services, First Nation police services, and the RCMP Provincial Police Service) will be subject to the standards.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Continue to support the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy.

In December 1999, the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy announced new funding of $600,000. In April 2000, additional crime prevention funding of $600,000 was put in place, doubling the total new funding to $1.2 million. In May 2000 it was announced that $400,000 of that funding would be allocated to the Community Crime Prevention Grant Program to support community-based crime prevention initiatives. Since announcing the Community Crime Prevention Grant Program, $626,253 has been allocated in grants and to support Models of Practice projects. Of that total, $320,199 has been allocated to Aboriginal crime prevention projects.

Other Alberta Justice initiatives

Alberta Transportation's Administrative Licence Suspension Program (AALS), which came into effect December 1, 1999, was established at the recommendation of Alberta Justice's Serious and Violent Crime Initiative and allows police to immediately suspend the driver's licence of anyone charged with impaired driving or refusing to provide a breath sample. As of December 31, 2000, a total of 9,267 Administrative Licence Suspensions were processed. Of 102 appeals to the Driver Control Board, 31 were allowed, 65 were dismissed and six were abandoned.

Law enforcement agencies were given until June 1, 2000 to implement the photo radar guidelines that were developed by Alberta Justice and Alberta Infrastructure in 1999. The Minister of Justice has clarified the signage policy regarding photo radar signs and Alberta Justice has advised all police services and municipalities in the province of this interpretation. Municipalities are in the process of finalizing their signage program plans.

The department's Serious and Violent Crime Strategy continues to result in increased time in custody for offenders convicted of serious and violent offences, and the increased use of diversion for select non-violent adult and young offenders.

In addition, as part of the Provincial Organized and Serious Crime Strategy, Alberta Justice created two new positions dedicated exclusively to fighting organized crime: a Director of Organized Crime Strategy and an Organized Crime Coordinator. The creation of these positions to deal with both operational and policy issues reflects the department's commitment to deal effectively with organized crime.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

CORPORATE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

There are three corporate strategic objectives that the ministry plans to undertake over the next three years. These objectives will help us achieve our goals and improve the delivery of our core businesses.

Corporate strategic objective 1: Leadership development

Provide learning opportunities to assist employees in developing their leadership skills and abilities.

To date, over 1,200 employees have accessed training and development activities through the Alberta Justice Staff College. In April 2000, Chief Crown prosecutors, senior Crown prosecutors and senior Criminal Justice Division managers were trained to involve the community in partnering.

A decision was made to have all managers' performance plans identify competencies, outcomes and developmental activities. Managers with exceptional performance will be identified through the performance appraisal system, and managers will be measured against applicable goals, objectives and core competencies.

The Performance Management Program for managers was extended to all employees within the ministry. In addition, the Employee Recognition Program was expanded to include the introduction of Individual and Group Awards.

Corporate strategic objective 2: Develop integrated information systems

Expand the current information sharing between the various organizations involved in the administration of justice.

The Justice Online Information Network (JOIN) system, a province-wide system that provides automated support to Alberta Justice staff for criminal case tracking, traffic ticket processing, financial court administration, inquiries, witness management, police scheduling and information management for the department, became operational in February 2001. During the 2000/01 fiscal period, all program development and initial acceptance testing for JOIN was completed, and interface testing was in its final stages. For the last quarter, training was provided to users, which included Alberta Justice staff and police agencies, as well as other government departments.

"Integrated justice" is the development of systems that facilitate the exchange of information between authorized stakeholders in the justice system. In March 2000, the department completed a study to determine if an integrated justice initiative makes business sense, and to identify the potential costs and risks. The study confirmed that an integrated justice initiative would improve efficiency and effectiveness in the administration of both criminal and civil justice within Alberta. To ensure the costs and risks of an integrated justice initiative are manageable, the department will proceed with the two components separately, beginning with a preliminary design of the Civil Integrated Justice component. Significant funding requirements were identified. At the minister's request, a Minister's Report was prepared requesting policy approval to proceed with the Civil Integrated Justice project. To date, no decisions have been made with respect to the Minister's Report.

A Justice Information Technology Plan which aligned with corporate Information Technology initiatives and the departmental business plan was developed. A process which will ensure that the ministry's IT Plan is aligned with the goals, objectives and strategies of the business plan, and updated on an annual basis is currently underway.

The ministry also actively participated in various cross-government information technology initiatives, including Shared Services.

Corporate strategic objective 3: Improving public understanding and knowledge about the justice system

Develop a communication strategy to educate Albertans on the roles and responsibilities of partners in the justice system, and work with these partners to improve public legal education and information in Alberta.

Alberta Justice launched an interactive web site in April 2000 to help Albertans better understand and access the justice system. This site includes news releases, publications, frequently asked questions and links to other related sites.

In fall 2000, Alberta Justice developed an Education Coordinator strategy in response to recommendations from the 1999 Alberta Summit on Justice. The Education Coordinator is a senior public affairs officer who reports to the Director of Communications. The focus of her work is to assist Alberta Justice in improving Albertans' knowledge and understanding of the justice system. Key stakeholders have been consulted, and several new public legal education initiatives have been planned for 2001/02.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Future Challenges

In March 2001, a provincial election was held which resulted in a new cabinet structure that included the creation of two separate ministries: Alberta Justice and Attorney General, and Alberta Solicitor General. Consequently, for the 2001/02 year, the Alberta Justice business plan was split into two separate plans - one for each ministry. The six goals from 2000/01 have been carried over into 2001/02; however, they are now divided between the two ministries. As this change took place near the end of the business planning process and some goals cross the two ministries, some key measures are still under development.

Last year's first goal, promoting safe communities in Alberta, is shared by both Justice and Attorney General and Solicitor General in 2001/02. It is a priority for both ministries to ensure that Albertans have peaceful communities in which they can live, work and raise families in safety and security without fear of crime or victimization. For Solicitor General, last year's five key performance measures for this goal have been retained: public perception of safety in the home, public perception of safety in the neighbourhood, victimization rate, crime rate and public satisfaction with the level of policing. The key measures for this first goal in Justice and Attorney General were under development at the time this document was drafted.

The second goal from 2000/01, providing services to victims of crime and ensuring victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system, has been split between the two ministries. Solicitor General's second goal in 2001/02 is to provide services to victims of crime. This will be measured by the number of Alberta community initiatives that work in partnership with the ministry and by the satisfaction rate with services provided for applicants who apply for victim financial benefits. The second goal for Justice and Attorney General in 2001/02 is to ensure that victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system. The ministry is committed to recognizing the needs of the victim in the criminal justice system in order to restore the balance of society in a humane and fair way. Similar to the performance measures for the ministry's first goal, the measures for Justice and Attorney General's second goal in 2001/02 are under development.

Justice and Attorney General's third goal is to provide access to justice services for Albertans in need. The ministry will continue to strive to ensure that Albertans are provided with access to courts, prosecutorial services and appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms, and to ensure that maintenance enforcement, estate and trust administration services, victim assistance and legal aid are available. The three measures used for this goal last year will be retained in 2001/02.

Facilitating the rehabilitation of offenders is this year's third and final goal for Solicitor General. The percentage of offenders involved in meaningful activities and their total number of hours of community service will continue to be used to measure this goal. In September 2000, two new measures for this goal were created by the former Ministry of Justice. The outcome of correctional sanctions will measure the number of community supervision cases that were closed and the percentage of these cases that were successfully completed. The successful completion of temporary absence supervision will measure the percentage of offenders on temporary absence who do not incur a new criminal charge while under supervision.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

The fifth and sixth goals from last year's business plan have become Justice and Attorney General's fourth and fifth goals in 2001/02. The goal of improving access to civil and criminal justice will continue to be measured by median elapsed time from first to last court appearance. Client satisfaction with legal services will also be maintained as the ministry's measure for providing effective legal services to the Government of Alberta.

Alberta Justice and Attorney General and Alberta Solicitor General will continue to improve the way they do business, making the best use of resources. They will focus on strengthening partnerships with the judiciary, the legal community, Aboriginal people, and other stakeholders in policing, community organizations, and local governments. In order for both ministries to achieve their goals and be successful in future joint endeavors they will maintain a close ongoing partnership on a wide range of issues and initiatives.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

METHODOLOGY

GOAL 1:

To promote safe communities in Alberta

Key Measure:

- Public perception of safety in the home

Methodology: As part of a business planning process emphasizing accountability and performance measurement, Alberta Justice commissions a yearly survey to determine the public's opinion of the justice system. The key questions were first asked in an omnibus survey in 1995. In 1996, a stand-alone survey was developed by Environics West to allow for further probing of key issues. The survey is conducted annually. To facilitate comparisons, only minor changes have been made to the survey since 1996.

The telephone survey is conducted on an annual basis with members of the general public. The survey averages 15 minutes in length and was last conducted between December 27, 2000 and January 6, 2001. All interviews were conducted by professionally trained interviewers in a central telephone facility. The survey was completed on a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system which allows for ongoing tabulation of results. Ten per cent of all interviews were monitored online.

All respondents met the following criteria: age 18 or over; 50 per cent male and 50 per cent female; and not employed by Alberta Justice, provincial or municipal law enforcement agencies, market research companies or the media.

As in previous years, a total of 750 surveys were completed. The completed surveys were checked against the census data to ensure a representative sample across Alberta. With a total of 750 completed surveys, the results are reliable to within +/-3.7 per cent at the 95 per cent confidence level. That is, if 50 per cent of all respondents feel safe in their homes, the results can be generalized to say that between 46.3 per cent and 53.7 per cent (plus or minus 3.7 per cent) of all Albertans feel safe in their homes.

Key Measure:

- Public perception of safety in the neighbourhood

Methodology: As described under the key measure of public perception of safety in the home.

Key Measure:

- Victimization rate

Methodology: As described under the key measure of public perception of safety in the home. Note: the target age population for the General Social Survey was 15 and greater while the target age population for the Environics West survey was 18 and greater. In practice, this would have very little effect on survey results.

Key Measure:

- Crime rate

Methodology: Crime is defined as the total number of *Criminal Code* incidents involving youths and adults. Violent crime involves offences that deal with the application or threat of application of force to a person. These include homicide, attempted murder, various forms of sexual and non-sexual assault, robbery and abduction. Traffic incidents that result in death or bodily harm are not included. Property crime includes incidents involving unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against an individual. Theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods are examples of property crimes.

Crime statistics are collected using the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a common survey used to measure police-reported crime in each Canadian jurisdiction. Crime rates may vary due to differences in each jurisdiction's enforcement methods, charging practices and available diversion programs, rather than the incidence of actual crime. Population data from Statistics Canada is used to convert reported crime into crime rates per 100,000 population.

Key Measure:

- Public satisfaction with the level of policing

Methodology: As described under the key measure of public perception of safety in the home.

GOAL 2:

To provide services to victims of crime and ensure victims have a more meaningful role in the criminal justice system

Key Measure:

- Number of Alberta community initiatives that work in partnership with Alberta Justice

Methodology: This measure is a simple count of the number of initiatives where the community and Alberta Justice act in partnership. This does not include activities of the Alberta Community Crime Prevention Association or Rural Crime Watch, which act independently of the ministry (although Alberta Justice is a member).

The count is based on the following:

- First Nation police services: number of reserves policed
- Victims' service units (VSU): number of police services or detachments with a VSU (where a rural (provincial) detachment and a municipal RCMP unit are located in the same town, they are counted as one detachment)
- Non-police victims' programs: number of agencies receiving funding
- First Nation crime prevention programs: number of reserves with a crime prevention program co-coordinator
- Youth justice committees: number of committees
- Citizen advisory committees: number of committees.

Data is obtained from lists of grants and funds issued and agreements signed or in effect maintained by the respective program areas.

Key Measure:

- Satisfaction rate with services provided for applicants who apply for victim financial benefits

Methodology: The measure is taken from a five point scale question on the Application for Financial Benefits form. The scale ranges from one (not very helpful) to five (very helpful). In total, 1,046 applications were received from victims in 2000/01 (some victims are involved in more than one incident and apply more than once). Respondents included only those applying for financial benefits who chose to complete the survey and respond to this question at the time they applied for benefits (in other words, not everyone who applied for financial benefits completed the survey and even if they did, not all answered this particular question). Of the 1,046 applications received, 705 included a response to the victim satisfaction question. All scores for this question were totaled and divided by the total number of responses to the question for the one-year period.

GOAL 3:

To provide access to justice services for persons in need

Key Measure:

- The amount collected on Maintenance Enforcement Program files

Methodology: The amount collected is based on program revenues tracked in the maintenance enforcement system and reconciled to the bank on a monthly basis. The file volume is an average over a 12-month period based on the number of active files extracted monthly. Collections per file are derived by dividing the amount collected by the file volume.

Key Measure:

- Client satisfaction with the services of the Public Trustee's Office

Methodology: Survey forms are sent to beneficiaries and minors after completion of administration and following payment of their beneficial interest distribution. Other surveys are sent annually to approximately 25 per cent of business partners and parents and guardians. This group is surveyed on a rotational basis every four years.

In each question on the survey, respondents were required to rank both the level of satisfaction and the level of importance. The responses to the questions were recorded only if the respondents responded to both the satisfaction and importance sections of the question.

Key Measure:

- Number of eligible persons receiving legal aid services

Methodology: This measure includes persons assisted by duty counsel and those for whom a certificate was issued for the appointment of counsel. The two numbers added together provide the volume of clients for the fiscal year.

ANNUAL REPORT 2000-2001

GOAL 4:
To facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders

Key Measure:

- Per cent of offenders involved in meaningful activities

Methodology: This measure is calculated by dividing the average daily number of sentenced adult and sentenced and remanded young offenders involved in meaningful activities by the average daily offender population for the year.

Correctional centres throughout the province keep statistics on offender activities. Staff in each of the centres prepare a monthly Offender Activity Report, which is forwarded to head office each month where a total is then calculated.

In June 1999, two new methods of counting offenders involved in these activities were implemented. Previously, each activity was counted, so for example, if an offender worked during the day and attended school in the evening, two activities were counted. The methodology was changed to count offenders rather than activities, so that in the example given, despite the fact that the offender is engaged in two different activities, only one count is tallied. As well, adult offenders on remand were no longer included in this measure in recognition of the fact that these individuals are not able to participate in work activities because they are in court, at meetings with lawyers or other professionals, or are otherwise unavailable.

The target for this measure was lowered from 95 percent in 1999/00 to 80 per cent in 2000/01 to reflect the anticipated impact of counting only one activity per offender. The anticipated effect of this calculation change was offset, however, by no longer including adult remanded offenders in the equation. Consequently, the actual result for 2000/01 remained the same as the previous year's result.

Key Measure:

- Number of hours of community service

Methodology: Alberta correctional centres, camps and group homes report the total number of community hours completed by the offenders serving sentences in custody in monthly offender activity reports. Community corrections offices and contracted agencies report the community hours completed by the offenders serving sentences in the community in workload statistical reports.

Information from both sources is reported to the Correctional Services Division and is presented in a monthly performance measures report. The number of community service hours reported in the monthly offender activity reports and the workload statistical reports are totaled to produce a provincial total. Information on the specific agencies and government departments for which community service is performed is not analyzed.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

GOAL 5:

To improve access to civil and criminal justice

Key Measure:

- Median elapsed time from first to last appearance

Methodology: Performance data for median elapsed time from first to last appearance is obtained from the Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). Median elapsed time from first to last appearance represents the mid-point in elapsed time between first and last appearance for all cases processed. The mid-point represents 50 per cent of the cases that take under 78 days to dispose and 50 percent of the cases that take over 78 days to dispose.

The ministry provides annual data from the Criminal Justice Information System to the CCJS Adult Criminal Court Survey through an automated interface. At CCJS, the data are edited, verified, and signed off with the ministry.

The nine jurisdictions for the Canadian median elapsed time include: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. These nine jurisdictions represent approximately 80 per cent of the national provincial criminal court caseload.

GOAL 6:

To provide effective legal services to Government of Alberta

Key Measure:

- Client satisfaction with legal services

Methodology: The most time-intensive files for an eight-month period were identified for each lawyer employed by the Civil Law Division. Five hundred and seven client satisfaction surveys were sent to the 342 client contacts with the most time-intensive files. Client contacts were asked to rate different aspects of legal services on specific files as well as overall satisfaction with the legal services provided by Alberta Justice on a scale from one to five. One was "not at all satisfied," three was "satisfied" and five was "very satisfied." There were 344 returned surveys.

A client ministry was deemed to be "satisfied" if the majority of client contacts within the ministry were at least "satisfied" with legal services provided. A client ministry was deemed to be "more than satisfied" if at least 75 per cent of client contacts were "more than satisfied" to "very satisfied."

ALBERTA JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

ALBERTA JUSTICE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Ministry of Justice

Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2001

Auditor's Report 67
Consolidated Statement of Operations 69
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position 70
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position 71
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 72
Schedule of Revenues 80
Schedule of Expenses – Directly Incurred Detailed by Object 81
Schedule of Budget 82
Schedule of Related Party Transactions 83
Schedule of Allocated Costs 84

AUDITOR GENERAL
Alberta

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly

I have audited the consolidated statement of financial position of the Ministry of Justice as at March 31, 2001, and the consolidated statements of operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Ministry. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The Ministry is required to follow the corporate government accounting policies and reporting practices as disclosed in Note 2. These accounting policies were established by Alberta Treasury and are consistent across ministries. With certain exceptions, the basis of accounting is in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. My reservation of opinion in this auditor's report identifies the exceptions from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles that arise from following the accounting policies established by Alberta Treasury.

The following accounting policies are exceptions from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles:

Capitalization of assets

Capital assets costing less than $15,000 are expensed in the year acquired and have not been recognized as capital assets in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position. In my view, additional capital assets of approximately $9.2 million representing the net book value of these assets as at March 31, 2001, should be recognized in these financial statements. The effect of not recording these capital assets under $15,000 is to overstate expenses for the year ended March 31, 2001 by approximately $800,000.

Claims under the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act

The Ministry is responsible for evaluating and paying claims made under this Act. As disclosed in Note 8, the Ministry does not record a liability for personal injury claims that are likely to result in settlement. When such claims are likely payable, Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require recording an expense of the period and setting up liabilities. The effect of not reflecting these claims in the financial statements is to understate liabilities at March 31, 2001 by approximately $70.8 million and overstate expenses for the year ended March 31, 2001 by approximately $3.0 million.

Awards handled by the Crimes Compensation Board

The Victims of Crime Fund is obligated to provide ongoing monthly support payments to certain individuals as a result of awards handled by the Crimes Compensation Board prior to the repeal of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act. As disclosed in Note 6, the Fund does not record a liability for known recurring payments. When an obligation is likely payable and can be estimated, Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require recording of a liability and an expense in the period in which the liability arose. The effect of recording this obligation as it is settled rather than when it arose is to materially understate liabilities and overstate net assets as March 31, 2001.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters discussed in the preceding sections, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Ministry as at March 31, 2001, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Peter Valentine FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
May 23, 2001

Ministry of Justice
Consolidated Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

(in thousands)

	2001		2000
	Budget (Schedule 3)	Actual	Actual
Revenues (Schedule 1)			
Transfers from Government of Canada	$ 29,410	$ 28,138	$ 26,826
Investment Income	425	699	461
Fees, Permits and Licences	28,574	33,173	35,183
Other Revenues	73,152	71,783	54,739
	131,561	133,793	117,209
Expenses - Directly Incurred (Note 2b and Schedule 5)			
Voted (Schedule 2)			
Ministry Support Services	13,810	11,390	12,377
Court Services	103,077	104,537	81,353
Legal Services	52,308	53,437	50,161
Support for Legal Aid	22,542	22,542	20,742
Public Trustee	7,271	7,493	6,911
Medical Examiner	4,186	4,336	3,998
Public Security	103,078	102,231	98,828
Correctional Services	112,699	111,829	103,056
	418,971	417,795	377,426
Statutory (Schedule 2)			
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	27,588	22,415	22,388
Valuation Adjustments			
Provision for Doubtful Accounts	460	388	(199)
Provision for Vacation Pay	340	1,935	976
	28,388	24,738	23,165
Regulated Fund			
Victims of Crime	9,590	7,741	8,673
	456,949	450,274	409,264
Net Operating Results	$ (325,388)	$ (316,481)	$ (292,055)

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

Ministry of Justice
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2001

	(in thousands) 2001	2000
Assets		
Cash	$ 12,474	$ 12,678
Accounts Receivable (Note 3)	71,858	56,062
Advances (Note 4)	76	75
Capital Assets (Note 5)	5,676	5,660
	$ 90,084	$ 74,475
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 85,061	$ 76,764
Unearned Revenue	951	1,004
	86,012	77,768
Net Assets (Liabilities)		
Net Liabilities at Beginning of Year	(3,293)	(14,606)
Net Operating Results	(316,481)	(292,055)
Net Transfer from General Revenues	323,846	303,368
Net Assets (Liabilities) at End of Year	4,072	(3,293)
	$ 90,084	$ 74,475

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

Ministry of Justice
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Position
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

	(in thousands) 2001	2000
Operating Transactions		
Net Operating Results	$ (316,481)	$ (292,055)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization	1,119	596
Valuation Adjustments	2,323	777
	(313,039)	(290,682)
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(16,184)	(12,818)
Decrease (Increase) in Advances	(1)	5
Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	6,362	5,562
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue	(53)	41
Net Cash Used by Operations	(322,915)	(297,892)
Investing Transactions		
Purchase of Capital Assets	(1,135)	(2,670)
Transfer of Capital Assets from Innovation and Science	-	(12)
Cash Used by Investing Transactions	(1,135)	(2,682)
Financing Transactions		
Net Transfer from General Revenues	323,846	303,368
Net Cash Provided (Used)	(204)	2,794
Cash, Beginning of Year	12,678	9,884
Cash, End of Year	$ 12,474	$ 12,678

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2001

Note 1 Authority and Purpose

The Minister of Justice has been designated as responsible for various Acts by the Government Organization Act and its regulations. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Minister administers the organizations listed below. The authority under which each organization operates is also listed. Together, these organizations form the Ministry of Justice.

Organization	Authority
The Department of Justice	Government Organization Act
Victims of Crime Fund	Victims of Crime Act

The Ministry's purpose is to ensure equality and fairness in the administration of justice in Alberta. The Ministry's goals are: to create an active partnership with other Government Ministries, the community and stakeholders to advance goals, to promote safe communities in Alberta; to facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders and help victims; to provide access to civil and criminal justice; to ensure access to justice services for persons in need; and to provide effective legal services to the Government of Alberta.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the following accounting policies that have been established by government for all departments. The recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants are the primary source for the disclosed basis of accounting. Recommendations of the Accounting Standards Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, other authoritative pronouncements, accounting literature, and published financial statements relating to either the public sector or analogous situations in the private sector are used to supplement the recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board where it is considered appropriate.

(a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Ministry of Justice for which the Minister of Justice is accountable. These financial statements include the activities of the Department of Justice, of which the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims program (a statutory appropriation) is a part, and the Victims of Crime Fund (a regulated fund).

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting

Basis of Consolidation

The accounts of the Department and the Victims of Crime Fund are consolidated after adjusting them to a basis consistent with the accounting policies described below. There were no eliminating entries required to revenue and expense transactions, investing and financing transactions, and related asset and liability accounts between entities within the Ministry.

Revenues

All revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting except for Motor Vehicle Accident Claims judgements debts which are recorded when received. Cash received for which goods or services have not been provided by year end is recorded as unearned revenue.

Expenses

Directly Incurred

Directly incurred expenses are those costs the Ministry has primary responsibility and accountability for, as reflected in the government's budget documents.

Directly incurred expenses also include:

- Amortization of capital assets.
- Pension costs which comprise the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year.
- Valuation adjustments which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value. Valuation adjustments also represent the change in management's estimate of future payments arising from obligations relating to vacation pay, guarantees and indemnities.

Incurred by Others

Services incurred by other entities in support of the Ministry's operations are disclosed in Schedule 5.

Assets

Financial assets of the Ministry are limited to financial claims, such as advances to and receivables from other organizations, employees and other individuals.

Assets acquired by right are not included. Capital assets of the Ministry are recorded at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The threshold for capitalizing new systems development is $100,000 and the threshold for all other capital assets is $15,000.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (continued)

Liabilities

Liabilities include all financial claims payable by the Ministry at fiscal year end.

Net Liabilities

Net liabilities represent the difference between the value of assets held by the Ministry and its liabilities.

Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm' s length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of accounts receivable, advances, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and unearned revenues are estimated to approximate their book values.

Note 3 Accounts Receivable

(in thousands)

	2001			2000
	Gross Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value
Government of Canada	$ 10,639	$ -	$ 10,639	$ 17,045
Fines	22,104	1,691	20,413	18,488
Fine Late Payment Penalty	8,174	817	7,357	6,842
Fine Surcharges	9,123	367	8,756	7,122
Other	24,908	215	24,693	6,565
	$ 74,948	$ 3,090	$ 71,858	$ 56,062

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing. Other accounts receivable for 2001 includes a one time transfer from a pension plan of $17,100,000.

The following statement of compromises and write-offs has been prepared pursuant to Section 28 of the Financial Administration Act. The statement includes all compromises and write-offs of the Ministry of Justice made or approved during the fiscal year.

Note 3 Accounts Receivable (continued)

Compromises under Section 27 of the Financial Administration Act:

Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	$ 108,194
Maintenance Enforcement Program	14,877
	$ 123,071

Write-offs:

Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	$1,871,802
Fines	1,599,469
Late Payment Penalties	933,874
Fine Surcharges	573,156
Abandoned and Seized Vehicles	181,321
Maintenance Enforcement Program	169,540
	$5,329,162

Note 4 Advances

(in thousands)

	2001			2000
	Gross Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value
Accountable advances	$ 76	$ -	$ 76	$ 75

This represents repayable travel accountable advances.

Note 5 Capital Assets

(in thousands)

		2001			2000
	Estimated Useful Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Equipment	10 years	$ 8,229	$ 7,060	$ 1,169	$ 1,390
Building	40 years	35	2	33	34
Computer hardware and software	5 years	10,413	5,939	4,474	4,236
Total		$ 18,677	$ 13,001	$ 5,676	$ 5,660

Note 6 Commitments

As at March 31, 2001, the Ministry is committed under contracts, which expire on various dates to March 2007, totaling $335,644,000 (2000 $260,066,000). This includes a $303,000,000 (2000 $245,992,000) commitment for the Provincial Police Service Agreement.

The Provincial Police Service Agreement with Canada is a contract for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to provide policing services to small communities and rural areas in Alberta. The term of this contract is from April 1, 1992 to March 31, 2012. The cost of this police service agreement was estimated at $82,190,000 (2000 $79,472,000). Under the terms of the agreement, Alberta may terminate the agreement with a two year notice served on March 31, in any year. The commitment, based on the minimum notice period, is estimated to be $303,000,000 as at March 31, 2001, which represents payments for policing services until March 31, 2004.

The Ministry leases equipment and vehicles under operating leases, which expire on various dates to 2006. The aggregate amounts payable for the unexpired terms of these leases are as follows:

Year	(in thousands)
2002	$ 634
2003	425
2004	235
2005	87
2006	19
Total	$ 1,400

The Victims of Crime Fund is obligated to provide ongoing monthly support payments to certain individuals as a result of awards handled by the Crimes Compensation Board prior to the repeal of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act. The estimated annual amount for 2000/01 is $803,000 (2000 $851,000) and is subject to annual review of the individuals for continued entitlement and adjustment of amount.

Note 7 General Contingencies

At March 31, 2001, the Ministry is a defendant in seventy-two legal claims (2000 sixty-two legal claims). Sixty-five of these claims have specified amounts totaling $118,697,000 and the remaining seven have not specified any amount (2000 fifty claims with a specified amount of $60,420,000 and twelve with no specified amount). Included in the total legal claims are four claims amounting to $12,844,000 in which the Ministry has been jointly named with another entity. Fifty-five claims amounting to $114,135,000 are covered by the Alberta Risk Management Fund. The resulting loss, if any, from these claims cannot be determined.

Within the provision of the Public Trustee Act, the Office of the Public Trustee remits unclaimed estate monies which is reported as general revenue of the Ministry. If entitled beneficiaries are subsequently located, previously unclaimed estate monies are returned to the Office of the Public Trustee for distribution to the beneficiaries.

Note 8 Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program

Personal Injury Settlements

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program is a publicly administered program that pays for judgments arising from motor vehicle accidents involving uninsured or unidentified vehicles in Alberta. The program operates under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act. At March 31, 2001, there were 2,018 (2000 2,083) unsettled motor vehicle accident claims under this program amounting to $272,129,000 (2000 $292,789,000). Of the unsettled claims, it was estimated that approximately $70,754,000 (2000 $73,815,000) may arise from court ordered judgments.

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act states that in order for claimants involved in motor vehicle accidents with uninsured or unidentified vehicles to be entitled to compensation, the Minister of Justice must receive a court judgment. In accordance with the Act, liabilities for personal injury claims are accrued when a court ordered judgment is received. Liabilities for motor vehicle accident claims amounting to $813,000 at March 31, 2001 (2000 $365,000) are included in the total claim expenditures of $19,255,000 (2000 $19,428,000).

Supplementary Medical and Rehabilitation Expenses

The estimated liability for supplementary medical and rehabilitation expenses on approved applications filed up to March 31, 2001 is $6,393,000 (2000 $6,629,000) and has been recorded as a liability. As at March 31, 2001, the maximum amount that may be payable to or on behalf of entitled applicants pursuant to the limits set in Section 20 of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act was approximately $26,336,000 (2000 $36,084,000).

Note 9 Victims Programs

The Fund has entered into longer term funding arrangements with organizations for delivery of victim services to communities. These arrangements, subject to satisfaction of reporting and service delivery requirements, are $990,560 in 2001/02, $397,000 in 2002/03 and $20,000 in 2003/04.

Note 10 Financial Benefits

As at March 31, 2001, the Victims of Crime Fund had received applications for financial benefits with sufficient information to evaluate eligibility and assess an amount owed within the limits set in the regulations to the Victims of Crime Act. A liability of $35,000 (2000 $403,000) has been recorded for these applications. At March 31, 2001, there were 289 applications (2000 415 applications) requiring additional information. Based on historical information, the estimated amount for these applications was $1,433,000 as at March 31, 2001 (2000 $2,654,000). This amount has been recorded as a liability, recognizing that the amount could vary from the estimate once additional information is received.

Note 11 Trust Funds Under Administration

The Ministry administers trust funds that are regulated funds consisting of public money over which the Legislature has no power of appropriation. Because the Province has no equity in the funds and administers them for the purpose of various trusts, they are not included in the Ministry's financial statements.

As at March 31, 2001, the amount of trust assets under administration net of trust liabilities was as follows:

	(in thousands)	
	2001	2000 (Restated)
Public Trustee - Trust Funds	$ 378,200	$ 360,500
Various Court Offices	32,538	37,711
Fines Distribution Trust	6,570	5,915
Maintenance Enforcement	3,626	2,309
Solicitors Trust	1,992	1,152
Institutional Trust	432	258
	$ 423,358	$ 407,845
Public Trustee - Other Estate Assets	27,835	25,968
	$ 451,193	$ 433,813

The Office of the Public Trustee administers the estates of decedents, dependent adults and minors. Total trust fund receipts and income adjustments exceeded total trust fund disbursements in 2000-2001 by $19,567,000 (2000 $21,043,000). The major sources of receipts and income include pensions and similar receipts; investment income; and acquisition and sale of client estates. Significant disbursements include beneficiary distributions; client care and maintenance payments; release of client assets; and fees and taxes paid on behalf of clients.

In addition, the Office of the Public Trustee administers other estate assets consisting of client owned securities and investments, real estate holdings, accounts receivable, and personal property and other assets totaling $36,961,000 as at March 31, 2001, (2000 $32,111,000). These assets are valued at fair value at the date the Office obtains custody or nominal value when fair value is not readily determinable. Client liabilities, as at March 31, 2001, of $9,126,000 (2000 $6,143,000), are comprised of accounts, mortgages, and notes payable and are recorded at nominal value where actual value is not readily determinable. Net assets of $27,835,000 (2000 $25,968,000) are not included in the Ministry's financial statements.

The Court Offices receive and disburse payments for fines, bail and other payments involving civil litigants. Total Court trust disbursements exceeded total trust fund receipts in 2000-2001 by $5,162,000 (2000 $3,443,000). The major reason for the reduction to the Court Offices trust fund balance was civil litigation settlements and the disbursement of those monies, which had been paid into Court in previous years.

Note 12 Payments Under Agreement

The Ministry has an agreement to disburse the provincial share of net forfeitures from proceeds of crime on behalf of Justice Canada. Proceeds received from Canada under this agreement are in accordance with Section 10 of the federal Seized Property Management Act resulting from the investigation efforts by law enforcement agencies in Alberta.

Disbursements to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement are made by the Ministry under authority of the Financial Administration Act, Section 29.1. Only the amounts received from Justice Canada and not disbursed are reflected in these financial statements.

Amounts payable to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement with Justice Canada for the year ended March 31, 2001, are $237,500 (2000 $81,000) and are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Note 13 Pensions

The Ministry participates in the multiemployer pension plans, Management Employees Pension Plan and Public Service Pension Plan. The Ministry also participates in the multiemployer Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $9,958,000 for the year ended March 31, 2001 (2000 $8,445,000).

At December 31, 2000, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a surplus of $104,658,000 (1999 $46,019,000) and the Public Service Pension Plan reported a surplus of $635,084,000 (1999 $517,020,000). At December 31, 2000, the Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers had a surplus of $180,000 (1999 $33,000.)

The Ministry participates in the Provincial Judges and Masters in Chambers Pension Plan. The expenses for this pension plan are $2,893,000 for the year ended March 31, 2001 (2000 $3,355,000).

Note 14 Comparative Figures

Certain 2000 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2001 presentation.

Note 15 Government Restructuring

On March 15, 2001, the government announced new ministry structures. As a result, effective March 19, 2001, some responsibilities of the Ministry were transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Since the 2000-01 fiscal year was substantially completed prior to this announcement, these financial statements have been prepared as if the restructuring took place on April 1, 2001, to provide proper accountability for the 2000-01 fiscal year against the original business plan.

Note 16 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer and the Deputy Ministers of Justice and the Solicitor General.

Ministry of Justice Schedule 1
Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements
Revenues
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

(in thousands)

	2001		2000
	Budget	Actual	Actual
Transfers from Government of Canada			
Young Offenders Program	$ 17,601	$ 17,601	$ 14,973
Legal Aid	6,645	6,630	6,544
Federal Inmates Program	2,500	1,137	2,247
Native Court Worker Program	865	865	865
Other	1,799	1,905	2,197
	29,410	28,138	26,826
Investment Income - Bank Interest	425	699	461
Fees, Permits and Licences			
Court Fees	12,670	14,061	15,937
Motor Vehicles Accident Claims (MVAC)	12,100	13,927	14,645
Public Trustee Fees	3,072	4,385	3,771
Other	732	800	830
	28,574	33,173	35,183
Other Revenues			
Fines	22,000	20,458	21,640
Maintenance Enforcement Act	8,420	7,681	7,586
Fines - Late Payment Penalty	8,000	8,831	8,363
Fine Surcharges	9,550	12,178	11,182
MVAC Recoveries	2,575	3,348	3,167
Refunds of Expenditures	21,103	17,232	787
Miscellaneous	1,504	2,055	2,014
	73,152	71,783	54,739
	$ 131,561	$ 133,793	$ 117,209

Ministry of Justice Schedule 2
Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements
Expenses - Directly Incurred Detailed by Object
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

(in thousands)

	2001		2000
	Budget	Actual	Actual
Voted:			
Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	$ 238,934	$ 235,516	$ 202,301
Supplies and Services	151,940	154,670	150,175
Grants	26,514	26,425	24,286
Financial Transactions and Other	49	65	68
Amortization of Capital Assets	1,534	1,119	596
Total Voted Expenses	$ 418,971	$ 417,795	$ 377,426
Statutory:			
Other	$ 27,588	$ 22,415	$ 22,388
Regulated Fund:			
Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	$ 460	$ 415	$ 315
Supplies and Services	468	473	397
Grants	8,662	6,853	7,961
	$ 9,590	$ 7,741	$ 8,673

Ministry of Justice Schedule 3
Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements
Budget
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

	(in thousands)		
	2000-2001 Restated Estimates	Voted Supplementary and Treasury Authorized (a)	2000-2001 Authorized Budget
Revenues			
Transfers from Govt of Canada	$ 29,410	$ -	$ 29,410
Investment Income	425	-	425
Fees, Permits and Licences	28,574	-	28,574
Other Revenues	73,152	-	73,152
	131,561	-	131,561
Expenses - Directly Incurred			
Voted:			
Ministry Support Services	$ 13,810	$ -	$ 13,810
Court Services	103,077	-	103,077
Legal Services	52,308	-	52,308
Support for Legal Aid	22,542	-	22,542
Public Trustee	7,271	-	7,271
Medical Examiner	4,186	-	4,186
Public Security	103,078	-	103,078
Correctional Services	112,699	1,450	114,149
	418,971	1,450	420,421
Statutory:			
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	27,588	-	27,588
Valuation Adjustments:			
Provision for Doubtful Accounts	460	-	460
Provision for Vacation Pay	340	-	340
	28,388	-	28,388
Victims of Crime Fund	9,590	1,150	10,740
Total Expenses	456,949	2,600	459,549
Net Operating Results	$ (325,388)	$ (2,600)	$ (327,988)
Capital Investment	$ 945	$ -	$ 945

(a) Government Estimates were approved on May 5, 2000 and Supplementary Estimates were approved on December 4, 2000.

Ministry of Justice Schedule 4

Schedule to Consolidated Financial Statements

Related Party Transactions

For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on a modified equity basis in the Province of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include management in the Ministry.

The Ministry and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for permits, licenses and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this Schedule.

The Ministry had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Statement of Operations at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

	(in thousands) Other Entities	
	2001	2000
Expenses:		
Information Technology	$ 6,235	$ 4,997
Postage and Parking	529	579
Leased Vehicles/Air Transportation	50	224
Shared Services Centre	208	-
	$ 7,022	$ 5,800
Capital Assets Transferred	$ -	$ 12

The Ministry also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements and are disclosed in Schedule 5.

	(in thousands) Other Entities		(in thousands) Entities in the Ministry	
	2001	2000 (Restated)	2001	2000 (Restated)
Revenues:				
Legal Services	$ 11,069	$ 10,420	$ 4,473	$ 3,864
	$ 11,069	$ 10,420	$ 4,473	$ 3,865
Expenses:				
Accommodation	$ 53,207	$ 50,786	$ -	$ -
Legal Services	-	-	4,473	3,864
	$ 53,207	$ 50,786	$ 4,473	$ 3,864

Ministry of Justice
Schedule to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Allocated Costs
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

Schedule 5

	2001 (in thousands)						2000 (in thousands)
		Expenses - Incurred by Others		Valuation Adjustments			
Program	Expenses [1]	Accommodation Costs	Legal Services [2]	Employee Benefits	Doubtful Accounts	Total Expenses	Total Expenses
Voted:							
Ministry Support Services	$ 11,390	$ 1,192	$ 1,439	$ (41)	$ -	$ 13,980	$ 14,495
Court Services	104,537	25,363	163	(127)	350	130,286	105,851
Legal Services	53,437	2,014	(3,654)	956	-	52,753	49,617
Support for Legal Aid	22,542	40	38	-	-	22,620	20,787
Public Trustee	7,493	784	26	95	-	8,398	7,813
Medical Examiner	4,336	679	125	(29)	-	5,111	4,729
Public Security	102,231	124	65	98	-	102,518	99,099
Correctional Services	111,829	22,909	239	952	-	135,929	124,807
	417,795	53,105	(1,559)	1,904	350	471,595	427,198
Statutory:							
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	22,415	66	1,514	7	6	24,008	23,996
Regulated Fund:							
Victims of Crime	7,741	36	45	24	32	7,878	8,855
	$ 447,951	$ 53,207	$ -	$ 1,935	$ 388	$ 503,481	$ 460,049

(1) Expenses as per Statement of Operations, excluding valuation adjustments.
(2) Expenses for Legal Services are internally allocated

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Department of Justice

Financial Statements

March 31, 2001

Auditor's Report 87
Statement of Operations 89
Statement of Financial Position 90
Statement of Changes in Financial Position 91
Notes to the Financial Statements 92
Schedule of Revenues 100
Schedule of Expenses Directly Incurred Detailed by Object 101
Schedule of Budget 102
Schedule of Comparison of Expenses – Directly Incurred and Capital Investments by Element to Authorized Budget 103
Schedule of Salaries and Benefits Disclosure 111
Schedule of Related Party Transactions 112
Schedule of Allocated Costs 113

AUDITOR GENERAL
Alberta

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and the Solicitor General

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Department of Justice as at March 31, 2001, and the statements of operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of the Department. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The Department is required to follow the corporate government accounting policies and reporting practices as disclosed in Note 2. These accounting policies were established by Alberta Treasury and are consistent across ministries. With certain exceptions, the basis of accounting is in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. My reservation of opinion in this auditor's report identifies the exceptions from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles that arise from following the accounting policies established by Alberta Treasury.

The following accounting policies are exceptions from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles:

Capitalization of assets

Capital assets costing less than $15,000 are expensed in the year acquired and have not been recognized as capital assets in the accompanying statement of financial position. In my view, additional capital assets of approximately $9.2 million representing the net book value of these assets as at March 31, 2001, should be recognized in these financial statements. The effect of not recording these capital assets is to overstate expenses for the year ended March 31, 2001 by approximately $800,000.

Claims under the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act

The Department is responsible for evaluating and paying claims made under this Act. As disclosed in Note 8, the Department does not record a liability for personal injury claims that are likely to result in settlement. When such claims are likely payable, Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require recording an expense of the period and setting up liabilities. The effect of not reflecting these claims in the financial statements is to understate liabilities at March 31, 2001 by approximately $70.8 million and overstate expenses for the year ended March 31, 2001 by approximately $3.0 million.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters discussed in the preceding sections, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department as at March 31, 2001, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Peter Valentine FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
May 23, 2001

Department of Justice
Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

(in thousands)

	2001		2000
	Budget (Schedule 3)	Actual	Actual
Revenues (Schedule 1)			
Transfers from Government of Canada	$ 29,410	$ 28,138	$ 26,826
Investment Income	325	438	307
Fees, Permits and Licences	28,574	33,173	35,183
Other Revenues	63,602	59,580	43,556
	121,911	121,329	105,872
Expenses - Directly Incurred (Note 2b and Schedule 7)			
Voted (Schedules 2 and 4)			
Ministry Support Services	13,810	11,390	12,377
Court Services	103,077	104,537	81,353
Legal Services	52,308	53,437	50,161
Support of Legal Aid	22,542	22,542	20,742
Public Trustee	7,271	7,493	6,911
Medical Examiner	4,186	4,336	3,998
Public Security	103,078	102,231	98,828
Correctional Services	112,699	111,829	103,056
	418,971	417,795	377,426
Statutory (Schedules 2 and 4)			
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	27,588	22,415	22,388
Valuation Adjustments			
Provision for Doubtful Accounts	400	356	(239)
Provision for Vacation Pay	340	1,911	965
	28,328	24,682	23,114
	447,299	442,477	400,540
Net Operating Results	$ (325,388)	$ (321,148)	$ (294,668)

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2001

	(in thousands) 2001	2000
Assets		
Cash	$ 8,127	$ 9,822
Accounts Receivable (Note 3)	63,079	48,924
Advances (Note 4)	76	75
Capital Assets (Note 5)	5,676	5,660
	$ 76,958	$ 64,481
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 83,424	$ 73,592
Unearned Revenue	951	1,004
	84,375	74,596
Net Liabilities		
Net Liabilities at Beginning of Year	(10,115)	(18,815)
Net Operating Results	(321,148)	(294,668)
Net Transfer from General Revenues	323,846	303,368
Net Liabilities at End of Year	(7,417)	(10,115)
	$ 76,958	$ 64,481

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

Department of Justice
Statement of Changes in Financial Position
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

	(in thousands) 2001	2000
Operating Transactions		
Net Operating Results	$ (321,148)	$ (294,668)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization	1,119	596
Valuation Adjustments	2,267	726
	(317,762)	(293,346)
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(14,511)	(11,264)
Decrease (Increase) in Advances	(1)	5
Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	7,921	5,340
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenues	(53)	41
Cash Used by Operating Transactions	(324,406)	(299,224)
Investing Transactions		
Purchase of Capital Assets (Schedule 4)	(1,135)	(2,670)
Transfer of Capital Assets from Innovation and Science	-	(12)
Cash Used by Investing Transactions	(1,135)	(2,682)
Financing Transactions:		
Net Transfer from General Revenues	323,846	303,368
Net Cash Provided (Used)	(1,695)	1,462
Cash, Beginning of Year	9,822	8,360
Cash, End of Year	$ 8,127	$ 9,822

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2001

Note 1 Authority and Purpose

The Department of Justice operates under the authority of the Government Organization Act, Statutes of Alberta.

The Department's purpose is to ensure equality and fairness in the administration of justice in Alberta. The Department's goals are: to create an active partnership with other Government Ministries, the community and stakeholders to advance goals, to promote safe communities in Alberta; to facilitate the rehabilitation of offenders and help victims; to provide access to civil and criminal justice; to ensure access to justice services for persons in need; and to provide effective legal services to the Government of Alberta.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the following accounting policies that have been established by government for all departments. The recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants are the primary source for the disclosed basis of accounting. Recommendations of the Accounting Standards Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, other authoritative pronouncements, accounting literature, and published financial statements relating to either the public sector or analogous situations in the private sector are used to supplement the recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board where it is considered appropriate.

(a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Department of Justice, which is part of the Ministry of Justice and for which the Minister of Justice is accountable. These financial statements include the activities of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims program (a statutory appropriation) but exclude the activities of the Victims of Crime Fund (a regulated fund) which is a separate entity.

The Ministry Annual Report provides a more comprehensive accounting of the financial position and results of the Ministry's operations for which the Minister is accountable.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

(a) Reporting Entity (continued)

All departments of the Government of Alberta operate within the General Revenue Fund (the Fund). The Fund is administered by the Provincial Treasurer. All cash receipts of departments are deposited into the Fund and all cash disbursements made by departments are paid from the Fund. Net transfer from General Revenues is the difference between all cash receipts and all cash disbursements made.

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting

Revenues

All revenues are reported on the accrual method of accounting except for payments on Motor Vehicle Accident Claims judgement debts which are recorded when received. Cash received for which goods or services have not been provided by year end is recorded as unearned revenue.

Expenses

Directly Incurred

Directly incurred expenses are those costs the Department has primary responsibility and accountability for, as reflected in the government's budget documents.

Directly incurred expenses also include:

- Amortization of capital assets.
- Pension costs which comprise the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year.
- Valuation adjustments which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value. Valuation adjustments also represent the change in management's estimate of future payments arising from obligations relating to vacation pay, guarantees and indemnities.

Incurred by Others

Services contributed by other entities in support of the Department's operations are disclosed in Schedule 7.

Assets

Financial assets of the Department are limited to financial claims, such as advances to and receivables from other organizations, employees and other individuals.

Assets acquired by right are not included. Capital assets of the Department are recorded at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The threshold for capitalizing new systems development is $100,000 and the threshold for all other capital assets is $15,000.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (continued)

Liabilities

Liabilities represent all financial claims payable by the Department at fiscal year end.

Net Liabilities

Net liabilities represent the difference between the value of assets held by the Department and its liabilities.

Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of accounts receivable, advances, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and unearned revenues are estimated to approximate their book values.

Note 3 Accounts Receivable

(in thousands)

	2001			2000
	Gross Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value
Government of Canada	$ 10,639	$ -	$ 10,639	$ 17,045
Fines	22,104	1,691	20,413	18,488
Fine Late Payment Penalty	8,174	817	7,357	6,842
Other	24,885	215	24,670	6,549
	$ 65,802	$ 2,723	$ 63,079	$ 48,924

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing. Other accounts receivable for 2001 includes a one time transfer from a pension plan of $17,100,000.

The following statement of compromises and write-offs has been prepared pursuant to Section 28 of the Financial Administration Act. The statement includes all compromises and write-offs of the Department of Justice made or approved during the fiscal year.

Note 3 Accounts Receivable (continued)

Compromises under Section 27 of the Financial Administration Act:

Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	$ 108,194
Maintenance Enforcement Program	14,877
	$ 123,071

Write-offs:

Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	$1,871,802
Fines	1,599,469
Late Payment Penalties	933,874
Abandoned and Seized Vehicles	181,321
Maintenance Enforcement Program	169,540
	$4,756,006

Note 4 Advances

(in thousands)

	2001			2000
	Gross Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value
Accountable advances	$ 76	$ -	$ 76	$ 75

This represents repayable travel accountable advances.

Note 5 Capital Assets

(in thousands)

		2001			2000
	Estimated Useful Life	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
Equipment	10 years	$ 8,229	$ 7,060	$ 1,169	$ 1,390
Building	40 years	35	2	33	34
Computer hardware and software	5 years	10,413	5,939	4,474	4,236
Total		$ 18,677	$ 13,001	$ 5,676	$ 5,660

Note 6 Commitments

As at March 31, 2001, the Department is committed under contracts, which expire on various dates to 2007, totaling $335,644,000 (2000 $260,026,000). This includes a $303,000,000 (2000 $245,992,000) commitment for the Provincial Police Service Agreement.

The Provincial Police Service Agreement with Canada is a contract for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to provide policing services to small communities and rural areas in Alberta. The term of this contract is from April 1, 1992 to March 31, 2012. The cost of this police service agreement was estimated at $82,190,000 (2000 $79,472,000). Under the terms of the agreement, Alberta may terminate the agreement with a two year notice served on March 31, in any year. The commitment, based on the minimum notice period, is estimated to be $303,000,000 as at March 31, 2001, which represents payments for policing services until March 31, 2004.

The Department leases equipment and vehicles under operating leases, which expire on various dates to 2006. The aggregate amounts payable for the unexpired terms of these leases are as follows:

Year	(in thousands)
2002	$ 634
2003	425
2004	235
2005	87
2006	19
Total	$ 1,400

Note 7 General Contingencies

At March 31, 2001, the Department is a defendant in seventy-two legal claims (2000 sixty-two legal claims). Sixty-five of these claims have specified amounts totaling $118,697,000 and the remaining seven have not specified any amount (2000 fifty claims with a specified amount of $60,420,000 and twelve with no specified amount). Included in the total legal claims are four claims amounting to $12,844,000 in which the Department has been jointly named with other entities. Fifty-five claims amounting to $114,135,000 are covered by the Alberta Risk Management Fund. The resulting loss, if any, from these claims cannot be determined.

Within the provision of the Public Trustee Act, the Office of the Public Trustee remits unclaimed estate monies which is reported as general revenue of the Department. If entitled beneficiaries are subsequently located, previously unclaimed estate monies are returned to the Office of the Public Trustee for distribution to the beneficiaries.

Note 8 Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program

Personal Injury Settlements

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program is a publicly administered program that pays for judgments arising from motor vehicle accidents involving uninsured or unidentified vehicles in Alberta. The program operates under the authority of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act. At March 31, 2001, there were 2,018 (2000 2,083) unsettled motor vehicle accident claims under this program amounting to $272,129,000 (2000 $292,789,000). Of the unsettled claims, it was estimated that approximately $70,754,000 (2000 $73,815,000) may arise from court ordered judgments.

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act states that in order for claimants involved in motor vehicle accidents with uninsured or unidentified vehicles to be entitled to compensation, the Minister of Justice must receive a court judgment. In accordance with the Act, liabilities for personal injury claims are accrued when a court ordered judgment is received. Liabilities for motor vehicle accident claims amounting to $813,000 at March 31 2001 (2000 $365,000) are included in the total claim expenditures of $19,255,000 (2000 $19,428,000).

Supplementary Medical and Rehabilitation Expenses

The estimated liability for supplementary medical and rehabilitation expenses on approved applications filed up to March 31, 2001, is $6,393,000 (2000 $6,629,000) and has been recorded as a liability. As at March 31, 2001, the maximum amount that may be payable to or on behalf of entitled applicants pursuant to the limits set in Section 20 of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act was approximately $26,336,000 (2000 $36,084,000).

Note 9 Trust Funds Under Administration

The Department administers trust funds that are regulated funds consisting of public money over which the Legislature has no power of appropriation. Because the Province has no equity in the funds and administers them for the purpose of various trusts, they are not included in the Department's financial statements.

As at March 31, 2001, the amount of trust assets under administration net of trust liabilities was as follows:

	(in thousands) 2001	2000 (Restated)
Public Trustee - Trust Funds	$ 378,200	$ 360,500
Various Court Offices	32,538	37,711
Fines Distribution Trust	6,570	5,915
Maintenance Enforcement	3,626	2,309
Solicitors Trust	1,992	1,152
Institutional Trust	432	258
	423,358	407,845
Public Trustee - Other Estate Assets	27,835	25,968
	$ 451,193	$ 433,813

Note 9 Trust Funds Under Administration (continued)

The Office of the Public Trustee administers the estates of decedents, dependent adults and minors. Total trust fund receipts and income adjustments exceeded total trust fund disbursements in 2000-2001 by $19,567,000 (2000 $21,043,000). The major sources of receipts and income include pensions and similar receipts; investment income; and acquisition and sale of client estates. Significant disbursements include beneficiary distributions; client care and maintenance payments; release of client assets; and fees and taxes paid on behalf of clients.

In addition, the Office of the Public Trustee administers other estate assets consisting of client owned securities and investments, real estate holdings, accounts receivable, and personal property and other assets totaling $36,961,000 as at March 31, 2001 (2000 $32,111,000). These assets are valued at fair value at the date the Office obtains custody or nominal value when fair value is not readily determinable. Client liabilities, as at March 31, 2001, of $9,126,000 (2000 $6,143,000), are comprised of accounts, mortgages, and notes payable and are recorded at nominal value where actual value is not readily determinable. Net assets of $27,835,000 (2000 $25,968,000) are not included in the Department's financial statements.

The Court Offices receive and disburse payments for fines, bail and other payments involving civil litigants. Total Court trust disbursements exceeded total trust fund receipts in 2000-2001 by $5,162,000 (2000 $3,443,000). The major reason for the reduction to the Court Offices trust fund balance was civil litigation settlements and the disbursement of those monies, which had been paid into Court in previous years.

Note 10 Payments Under Agreement

The Department has an agreement to disburse the provincial share of net forfeitures from proceeds of crime on behalf of Justice Canada. Proceeds received from Canada under this agreement are in accordance with Section 10 of the Federal Seized Property Management Act resulting from the investigation efforts by law enforcement agencies in Alberta.

Disbursements to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement are made by the Department under authority of the Financial Administration Act, Section 29.1. Only the amounts received from Justice Canada and not disbursed are reflected in these financial statements.

Amounts payable to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement with Justice Canada for the year ended March 31, 2001, are $237,500 (2000 $81,000) and are reflected in the Statement of Financial Position.

Note 11 Pensions

The Department participates in the multiemployer pension plans, Management Employees Pension Plan and Public Service Pension Plan. The Department also participates in the multiemployer Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $9,932,000 for the year ended March 31, 2001 (2000 $8,426,000).

At December 31, 2000, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a surplus of $104,658,000 (1999 $46,019,000) and the Public Service Pension Plan reported a surplus of $635,084,000 (1999 $517,020,000). At December 31, 2000, the Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers had a surplus of $180,000 (1999 $33,000).

The Department participates in the Provincial Judges and Masters in Chambers Pension Plan. The expenses for this pension plan are $2,893,000 for the year ended March 31, 2001 (2000 $3,355,000).

Note 12 Comparative Figures

Certain 2000 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2001 presentation.

Note 13 Government Restructuring

On March 15, 2001, the government announced new ministry structures. As a result, effective March 19, 2001, some responsibilities of the Department were transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Since the 2000-01 fiscal year was substantially completed prior to this announcement, these financial statements have been prepared as if the restructuring took place on April 1, 2001, to provide proper accountability for the 2000-01 fiscal year against the original business plan.

Note 14 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer and the Deputy Ministers of Justice and the Solicitor General.

Department of Justice Schedule 1
Schedule to Financial Statements
Revenues
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

(in thousands)

	2001		2000
	Budget	Actual	Actual
Transfers from Government of Canada			
Young Offenders Program	$ 17,601	$ 17,601	$ 14,973
Legal Aid	6,645	6,630	6,544
Federal Inmates Program	2,500	1,137	2,247
Native Court Worker Program	865	865	865
Other	1,799	1,905	2,197
	29,410	28,138	26,826
Investment Income - Bank Interest	325	438	307
Fees, Permits and Licences			
Court Fees	12,670	14,061	15,937
Motor Vehicles Accident Claims (MVAC)	12,100	13,927	14,645
Public Trustee Fees	3,072	4,385	3,771
Other	732	800	830
	28,574	33,173	35,183
Other Revenue			
Fines	22,000	20,458	21,640
Maintenance Enforcement Act	8,420	7,681	7,586
Fines - Late Payment Penalty	8,000	8,831	8,363
MVAC Recoveries	2,575	3,348	3,167
Refunds of Expenditure	21,103	17,207	786
Miscellaneous	1,504	2,055	2,014
	63,602	59,580	43,556
	$ 121,911	$ 121,329	$ 105,872

Department of Justice Schedule 2
Schedule to Financial Statements
Expenses - Directly Incurred Detailed by Object
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

(in thousands)

	2001		2000
	Budget	Actual	Actual
Voted:			
Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	$ 238,934	$ 235,516	$ 202,301
Supplies and Services	151,940	154,670	150,175
Grants	26,514	26,425	24,286
Financial Transactions and Other	49	65	68
Amortization of Capital Assets	1,534	1,119	596
Total Voted Expenses	$ 418,971	$ 417,795	$ 377,426
Statutory:			
Other	$ 27,588	$ 22,415	$ 22,388

Department of Justice Schedule 3
Schedule to Financial Statements
Budget
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

(in thousands)

	2000-2001 Estimates	(a)	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget
Revenues:				
Transfers from Govt of Canada	$ 29,410		$ -	$ 29,410
Investment Income	325		-	325
Fees, Permits and Licences	28,574		-	28,574
Other Revenues	63,602		-	63,602
	121,911		-	121,911
Expenses - Directly Incurred:				
Voted:				
Ministry Support Services	$ 13,810		$ -	$ 13,810
Court Services	103,077		-	103,077
Legal Services	52,308		-	52,308
Support for Legal Aid	22,542		-	22,542
Public Trustee	7,271		-	7,271
Medical Examiner	4,186		-	4,186
Public Security	103,078		-	103,078
Correctional Services	112,699		1,450	114,149
	418,971		1,450	420,421
Statutory:				
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	27,588		-	27,588
Valuation Adjustments:				
Provision for Doubtful Accounts	400		-	400
Provision for Vacation Pay	340		-	340
	28,328		-	28,328
Total Expenses	447,299		1,450	448,749
Net Operating Results	$ (325,388)		$ (1,450)	$ (326,838)
Capital Investment	$ 945		$ -	$ 945

(a) Government Estimates were approved on May 5, 2000 and Supplementary Estimates were approved on December 4, 2000.

Department of Justice Schedule 4

Schedule to Financial Statements

Comparison of Expenses - Directly Incurred and Capital Investments by Element to Authorized Budget

For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

(in thousands)

Program	2000-2001 Estimates	(a) Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
VOTED EXPENSES:					
1 Ministry Support Services	$ 13,810	$ -	$ 13,810	$ 11,407	$ 2,403
2 Court Services	103,652	-	103,652	105,439	(1,787)
3 Legal Services	52,308	-	52,308	53,437	(1,129)
4 Support for Legal Aid	22,542	-	22,542	22,542	-
5 Public Trustee	7,271	-	7,271	7,493	(222)
6 Medical Examiner	4,406	-	4,406	4,552	(146)
7 Public Security	103,078	-	103,078	102,231	847
8 Correctional Services	112,849	1,450	114,299	111,829	2,470
Total Voted Expenses	$ 419,916	$ 1,450	$ 421,366	$ 418,930	$ 2,436
Program Operating Expense	$ 418,971	$ 1,450	$ 420,421	$ 417,795	$ 2,626
Program Capital Investment	945	-	945	1,135	(190)
Total Voted Expenses	$ 419,916	$ 1,450	$ 421,366	$ 418,930	$ 2,436
STATUTORY EXPENSES:					
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	$ 27,588	$ -	$ 27,588	$ 22,415	$ 5,173
Valuation Adjustments	740	-	740	2,267	(1,527)
Total Statutory Expenses	$ 28,328	$ -	$ 28,328	$ 24,682	$ 3,646
Total Voted and Statutory Expenses	$ 448,244	$ 1,450	$ 449,694	$ 443,612	$ 6,082

(a) Supplementary Estimates were approved on December 4, 2000.

PROGRAM 1 - MINISTRY SUPPORT SERVICES

(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
1.0.1	Minister's Office	$ 368	$ -	$ 368	$ 389	$ (21)
1.0.2	Deputy Minister's Office	419	-	419	514	(95)
1.0.3	Communications	719	-	719	470	249
1.0.4	Strategic Services					
	- Operating Expense	9,847	-	9,847	9,699	148
	- Capital Expense	-	-	-	17	(17)
1.0.5	Management Information Services	2,275	-	2,275	135	2,140
1.0.6	Amortization of Capital	182	-	182	183	(1)
TOTAL PROGRAM		$ 13,810	$ -	$ 13,810	$ 11,407	$ 2,403

PROGRAM 2 - COURT SERVICES
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
2.1	**Program Support**					
2.1.1	Program Support Services	$ 21,210	$ -	$ 21,210	$ 24,604	$ (3,394)
2.1.2	Chief Provincial Judge's Office	1,229	-	1,229	1,936	(707)
2.1.3	Law Libraries	3,581	-	3,581	3,678	(97)
2.1.4	Capital Projects	575	-	575	902	(327)
2.1.5	Amortization of Capital	900	-	900	586	314
	Total Sub-program	27,495	-	27,495	31,706	(4,211)
2.2	**Calgary Court Operations**					
2.2.1	Court of Queen's Bench	5,735	-	5,735	6,045	(310)
2.2.2	Provincial Court- Criminal	7,197	-	7,197	6,957	240
2.2.3	Provincial Court- Traffic	2,447	-	2,447	3,391	(944)
2.2.4	Provincial Court- Civil	1,712	-	1,712	1,785	(73)
2.2.5	Prov Crt Family and Youth	4,666	-	4,666	3,114	1,552
2.2.6	Regional Support	3,904	-	3,904	3,845	59
2.2.7	Canmore	504	-	504	476	28
	Total Sub-program	26,165	-	26,165	25,613	552
2.3	**Edmonton Court Operations**					
2.3.1	Court of Queens Bench	6,099	-	6,099	6,176	(77)
2.3.2	Provincial Court- Criminal	6,767	-	6,767	6,379	388
2.3.3	Provincial Court- Traffic	1,861	-	1,861	3,175	(1,314)
2.3.4	Provincial Court- Civil	1,766	-	1,766	1,688	78
2.3.5	Prov Crt Family and Youth	4,887	-	4,887	3,429	1,458
2.3.6	Regional Support	4,388	-	4,388	3,697	691
	Total Sub-program	25,768	-	25,768	24,544	1,224
2.4	**Regional Court Operations**					
2.4.1	Grande Prairie	1,221	-	1,221	1,245	(24)
2.4.2	Peace River	926	-	926	802	124
2.4.3	Wetaskiwin	949	-	949	913	36
2.4.4	Fort McMurray	700	-	700	629	71
2.4.5	St. Paul	1,420	-	1,420	1,368	52
2.4.6	High Level	222	-	222	203	19
2.4.7	Hinton	562	-	562	577	(15)
2.4.8	Stony Plain	1,133	-	1,133	1,079	54
2.4.9	Sherwood Park	462	-	462	456	6
2.4.10	St. Albert	1,163	-	1,163	1,225	(62)
2.4.11	Fort Saskatchewan	680	-	680	707	(27)
2.4.12	High Prairie	802	-	802	760	42
2.4.13	Vermilion	535	-	535	567	(32)
2.4.14	Camrose	402	-	402	360	42
2.4.15	Leduc	462	-	462	258	204

PROGRAM 2 - COURT SERVICES CONTINUED
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
Regional Court Operations Continued						
2.4.16	Lethbridge	3,183	-	3,183	3,031	152
2.4.17	Red Deer	2,874	-	2,874	2,923	(49)
2.4.18	Drumheller	529	-	529	580	(51)
2.4.19	Fort MacLeod	216	-	216	188	28
2.4.20	Medicine Hat	1,204	-	1,204	1,209	(5)
2.4.21	Regional Support	1,873	-	1,873	1,707	166
	Total Sub-program	21,518	-	21,518	20,787	731
2.6	**Court of Appeal**					
2.6.1	Court of Appeal	2,706	-	2,706	2,789	(83)
TOTAL PROGRAM		$ 103,652	$ -	$ 103,652	$ 105,439	$ (1,787)

PROGRAM 3 - LEGAL SERVICES
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
3.0.1	Law Reform	$ 320	$ -	$ 320	$ 320	$ -
3.0.2	Legislative Counsel	1,345	-	1,345	1,437	(92)
3.0.3	Civil Law	16,236	-	16,236	14,909	1,327
3.0.4	Criminal Justice	25,963	-	25,963	27,354	(1,391)
3.0.5	Maintenance Enforcement	7,360	-	7,360	8,436	(1,076)
3.0.6	Child Support Initiatives	1,077	-	1,077	974	103
3.0.7	Amortization of Capital Assets	7	-	7	7	-
TOTAL PROGRAM		$ 52,308	$ -	$ 52,308	$ 53,437	$ (1,129)

PROGRAM 4 - SUPPORT FOR LEGAL AID
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
4.0.1	Legal Aid Plan	$ 22,542	$ -	$ 22,542	$ 22,542	$ -

PROGRAM 5 - PUBLIC TRUSTEE
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
5.0.1	Public Trustee	$ 7,271	$ -	$ 7,271	$ 7,493	$ (222)

PROGRAM 6 - MEDICAL EXAMINER
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
6.0.1	Medical Examiner - Calgary	$ 1,487	-	$ 1,487	$ 1,459	$ 28
6.0.2	Medical Examiner - Edmonton	1,296	-	1,296	1,331	(35)
6.0.3	Medical Examiner - Head Office					
	- Operating Expense	1,172	-	1,172	1,349	(177)
	- Capital Investment	220	-	220	216	4
6.0.4	Amortization of Capital Assets	231	-	231	197	34
TOTAL PROGRAM		$ 4,406	$ -	$ 4,406	$ 4,552	$ (146)

PROGRAM 7 - PUBLIC SECURITY
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
7.1	**Program Support**					
7.1.1	Program Support Services	$ 832	-	$ 832	$ 1,245	$ (413)
7.1.2	Law Enforcement Review Board	178	-	178	241	(63)
7.1.3	Amortization of Capital Assets	14	-	14	14	-
	Total Sub-program	1,024	-	1,024	1,500	(476)
7.2	**Policing Programs**					
7.2.1	Crime Prevention	1,549	-	1,549	1,195	354
7.2.2	Provincial Policing Programs	86,548	-	86,548	85,369	1,179
7.2.3	First Nations Policing	4,936	-	4,936	4,778	158
	Total Sub-program	93,033	-	93,033	91,342	1,691
7.3	**Provincial Security Services**					
7.3.1	Protection Services	2,489	-	2,489	2,514	(25)
7.3.2	Court Security & Prisoner Escort	6,532	-	6,532	6,875	(343)
	Total Sub-program	9,021	-	9,021	9,389	(368)
TOTAL PROGRAM		$ 103,078	$ -	$ 103,078	$ 102,231	$ 847

PROGRAM 8 - CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
(in thousands)

VOTED EXPENSES

Reference	Element	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
8.1	**Program Support**					
8.1.1	Administration	$ 4,916	-	$ 4,916	$ 4,426	$ 490
8.1.2	Amortization of Capital Assets	200	-	200	132	68
	Total Sub-program	5,116	-	5,116	4,558	558
8.2	**Institutional Services**					
8.2.1	Adult Remand and Correctional Centres					
	- Operating Expense	64,688	-	64,688	66,417	(1,729)
	- Capital Investment	150	-	150	-	150
8.2.2	Young Offender Centres	14,968	-	14,968	14,655	313
	Total Sub-program	79,806	-	79,806	81,072	(1,266)
8.3	**Community Correctional Services**					
8.3.1	Community Corrections	12,450		12,450	12,407	43
8.3.3	Young Offender Services	4,347	1,000	5,347	3,838	1,509
	Total Sub-program	16,797	1,000	17,797	16,245	1,552
8.4	**Purchased Community Services**					
8.4.1	Community Residential Centres	5,966		5,966	5,053	913
8.4.2	Native Courtworkers	1,964		1,964	1,763	201
8.4.3	Community Service Contracts	3,200	450	3,650	3,138	512
	Total Sub-program	11,130	450	11,580	9,954	1,626
TOTAL PROGRAM		$ 112,849	$ 1,450	$ 114,299	$ 111,829	$ 2,470

STATUTORY PROGRAMS
(in thousands)
Appropriation not voted by the Legislative Assembly
pursuant to the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act

STATUTORY EXPENSES

	2000-2001 Estimates	Authorized Supplementary	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	$ 27,588	$ -	$ 27,588	$ 22,415	$ 5,173

Department of Justice Schedule 5
Schedule to Financial Statements
Salary and Benefits Disclosure
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

	2001			2000
	Salary (1)	Benefits and Allowances (2)	Total	Total
Deputy Minister (3)	$ 178,030	$ 52,658	$ 230,688	$ 185,410
Assistant Deputy Minister, Legal Services	121,578	29,729	151,307	35,740
Assistant Deputy Minister, Correctional Services	121,962	29,696	151,658	128,636
Assistant Deputy Minister, Court Services	123,432	30,076	153,508	147,882
Assistant Deputy Minister, Criminal Justice	170,688	7,724	178,412	161,244
Assistant Deputy Minister, Public Security	116,438	26,996	143,434	113,043
Assistant Deputy Minister, Strategic Services	122,891	29,726	152,617	131,630

The presentation format has changed with prospective application from April 1, 2000. Under the new format the total salary and benefits relating to a position are disclosed. Comparatives have not been restated and show the salary and benefits of the last incumbent at March 31, 2000.

(1) Salary includes regular base pay, acting pay, bonuses and lump sum payments.

(2) Benefits and allowances include employer contributions for pension plans, employment insurance, health care plans, extended benefit plan, life insurance, dental plan, disability insurance, professional membership fees, tuition, and vacation payouts.

(3) Automobile provided, no dollar amount included in benefits and allowances figures.

Department of Justice Schedule 6

Schedule to Financial Statements

Related Party Transactions

For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on a modified equity basis in the Province of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include management in the Department.

The Department and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for permits, licenses and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this Schedule.

The Department had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Statement of Operations at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

	(in thousands) Other Entities	
	2001	2000
Expenses:		
Information Technology	$ 6,224	$ 4,990
Postage and Parking	524	575
Leased Vehicles/Air Transportation	50	224
Shared Services Centre	206	-
	$ 7,004	$ 5,789
Capital Assets Transferred	$ -	$ 12

The Department also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements and are disclosed in Schedule 7.

	(in thousands) Other Entities		(in thousands) Entities in the Ministry	
	2001	2000 (Restated)	2001	2000 (Restated)
Revenues:				
Legal Services	$ 11,069	$ 10,420	$ 4,473	$ 3,864
	$ 11,069	$ 10,420	$ 4,473	$ 3,864
Expenses:				
Accommodation	$ 53,171	$ 50,742	$ -	$ -
Legal Services	-	-	4,428	3,777
	$ 53,171	$ 50,742	$ 4,428	$ 3,777

Schedule 7

Department of Justice
Schedule to Financial Statements
Allocated Costs
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

	2001 (in thousands)						2000 (in thousands)
		Expenses - Incurred by Others		Valuation Adjustments			
Program	Expenses [1]	Accommodation Costs	Legal Services [2]	Employee Benefits	Doubtful Accounts	Total Expenses	Total Expenses
Voted:							
Ministry Support Services	$ 11,390	$ 1,192	$ 1,439	$ (41)	$ -	$ 13,980	$ 14,495
Court Services	104,537	25,363	163	(127)	350	130,286	105,851
Legal Services	53,437	2,014	(3,609)	956	-	52,798	49,617
Support for Legal Aid	22,542	40	38	-	-	22,620	20,787
Public Trustee	7,493	784	26	95	-	8,398	7,813
Medical Examiner	4,336	679	125	(29)	-	5,111	4,729
Public Security	102,231	124	65	98	-	102,518	99,099
Correctional Services	111,829	22,909	239	952	-	135,929	124,807
	417,795	53,105	(1,514)	1,904	350	471,640	427,198
Statutory:							
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	22,415	66	1,514	7	6	24,008	23,996
	$ 440,210	$ 53,171	$ -	$ 1,911	$ 356	$ 495,648	$ 451,194

(1) Expenses as per Statement of Operations, excluding valuation adjustments.
(2) Expenses for Legal Services are internally allocated.

ANNUAL REPORT
2000-2001

Victims of Crime Fund

Financial Statements

March 31, 2001

Auditor's Report 117
Statement of Operations 119
Statement of Financial Position 120
Statement of Changes in Financial Position 121
Notes to the Financial Statements 122
Schedule of Comparison of Expenses Directly Incurred by Program to Authorized Budget 127
Schedule of Related Party Transactions 128
Schedule of Allocated Costs 129

AUDITOR GENERAL
Alberta

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and the Solicitor General

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Victims of Crime Fund as at March 31, 2001, and the statements of operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The Fund is required to follow the corporate government accounting policies and reporting practices established by Alberta Treasury, including the following policy that is an exception from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. As disclosed in Note 5, the Fund is obligated to provide ongoing monthly support payments to certain individuals as a result of awards handled by the Crimes Compensation Board prior to the repeal of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act. However, the Fund does not record a liability for known recurring payments. When an obligation is likely payable and can be estimated, Canadian generally accepted accounting principles require recording of a liability and an expense in the period in which the liability arose. The effect of recording this obligation as it is settled rather than when it arose is to materially understate liabilities and overstate net assets at March 31, 2001.

In my opinion, except for the effect of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at March 31, 2001, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Peter Valentine FCA
Auditor General

Edmonton, Alberta
May 23, 2001

Victims of Crime Fund
Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

(in thousands)

	2001		2000
	Budget (Schedule 1)	Actual	Actual
Revenues			
Investment Income			
Bank Interest	$ 100	$ 261	$ 154
Other Revenue			
Federal Fine Surcharge	350	1,293	709
Provincial Fine Surcharge	9,200	10,885	10,473
Expenditure Refunds	-	25	1
	9,650	12,464	11,337
Expenses - Directly Incurred (Notes 2b and 9)			
Program Costs			
Financial Benefits	7,556	5,979	6,926
Victims Programs	1,648	1,316	1,346
Criminal Injuries Appeal Board	154	199	-
Administration Costs	232	247	401
	9,590	7,741	8,673
Valuation Adjustments			
Provision for Doubtful Accounts	60	32	40
Provision for Vacation Pay	-	24	11
	60	56	51
	9,650	7,797	8,724
Net Operating Results	$ -	$ 4,667	$ 2,613

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

Victims of Crime Fund
Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2001

	(in thousands) 2001	2000
Assets		
Cash (Note 3)	$ 4,347	$ 2,856
Accounts Receivable (Note 4)	8,779	7,138
	$ 13,126	$ 9,994
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 1,637	$ 3,172
Net Assets (Note 2)		
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	6,822	4,209
Net Operating Results	4,667	2,613
Net Assets at End of Year	11,489	6,822
	$ 13,126	$ 9,994

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

Victims of Crime Fund
Statement of Changes in Financial Position
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

	(in thousands)	
	2001	2000
Operating Transactions		
Net Operating Results	$ 4,667	$ 2,613
Valuation Adjustments	56	51
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(1,673)	(1,554)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	(1,559)	222
Net Cash Provided by Operations	1,491	1,332
Cash, Beginning of Year	2,856	1,524
Cash, End of Year	$ 4,347	$ 2,856

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2001

Note 1 Authority and Purpose

The Victims of Crime Fund (the "fund"), a regulated fund held and administered by the Provincial Treasurer, operates under the authority of the Victims of Crime Act, Statutes of Alberta, Chapter V-3.3. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the Fund under the authority of the Government Organization Act, Statutes of Alberta.

The purpose of the Fund is to provide grants to victims' programs and to pay benefits to victims, or their dependants, who suffer injury or death as the result of a criminal offence specified in the regulations of the Victims of Crime Act, using provincial and federal fine surcharge revenues.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the following accounting policies:

(a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Victims of Crime Fund, which is part of the Ministry of Justice and for which the Minister of Justice is accountable.

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting

Revenues

All revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting.

Expenses

Directly Incurred

Directly incurred expenses are those costs the Fund has primary responsibility and accountability for. Expenses represent the costs of the victims program, the costs of the financial benefits program and administration costs. Grants are recorded as expenses when approved by the Minister of Justice and all terms and conditions of eligibility for payment have been met. Financial benefits are recorded as expense when the obligation to pay is likely and the amount payable on applications submitted can be reasonably estimated.

Directly incurred expenses include:

- Pension costs which comprise the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year.
- Valuation adjustments which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Reporting Practices (continued)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (continued)

Expenses (continued)

Incurred by Others

Services contributed by other entities in support of the Funds operations are disclosed in Schedule 3.

Assets

Financial assets of the Fund are limited to cash and accounts receivable.

Liabilities

Liabilities represent all financial claims payable by the Fund at fiscal year end.

Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between the value of assets held by the Fund and its liabilities.

Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are estimated to approximate their book values.

Note 3 Cash

Cash consists of deposits in the Consolidated Cash Investment Trust Fund (CCITF) of the Province of Alberta. CCITF is being managed with the objective of providing competitive interest income to depositors while maintaining maximum security and liquidity of depositors' capital. The portfolio is comprised of high-quality short-term and mid-term fixed income securities with a maximum term to maturity of five years. The Fund earns interest on its daily cash balance at the average rate of earnings of the CCITF, which may vary depending on prevailing market interest rates.

Note 4 Accounts Receivable

(in thousands)

	2001			2000
	Gross Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value
Fine Surcharges				
Provincial	$ 7,662	$ 319	$ 7,343	$ 6,214
Federal	1,461	48	1,413	908
Other	23	-	23	16
Accounts Receivable	$ 9,146	$ 367	$ 8,779	$ 7,138

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

The following statement of write-offs has been prepared pursuant to Section 28 of the Financial Administration Act. The statement includes all write-offs of the Victims of Crime Fund made or approved during the fiscal year.

Write-offs:

Provincial Fine Surcharges	$545,025
Federal Fine Surcharges	28,131
	$573,156

Note 5 Commitments

The Fund is obligated to provide ongoing monthly support payments to certain individuals as a result of awards handled by the Crimes Compensation Board prior to the repeal of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act. The estimated annual amount for 2000/01 is $803,000 (2000 $851,000) and is subject to annual review of the individuals for continued entitlement and adjustment of amount.

Note 6 Victims Programs

The Fund has entered into longer term funding arrangements with organizations for delivery of victim services to communities. These arrangements, subject to satisfaction of reporting and service delivery requirements, are $990,560 in 2001/02, $397,000 in 2002/03 and $20,000 in 2003/04.

Note 7 Financial Benefits

As at March 31, 2001, the Fund had received applications for financial benefits with sufficient information to evaluate eligibility and assess an amount owed within the limits set in the regulations to the Victims of Crime Act. A liability of $35,000 (2000 $403,000) has been recorded for these applications. At March 31, 2001, there were 289 applications (2000 415 applications) requiring additional information. Based on historical information, the estimated amount for these applications was $1,433,000 as at March 31, 2001 (2000 $2,654,000). This amount has been recorded as a liability, recognizing that the amount could vary from the estimate once additional information is received.

Note 8 Pensions

The Fund participates in the multiemployer pension plans, Management Employees Pension Plan and Public Service Pension Plan. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $23,000 for the year ended March 31, 2001 (2000 $18,000).

At December 31, 2000, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a surplus of $104,658,000 (1999 $46,019,000) and the Public Service Pension Plan reported a surplus of $635,084,000 (1999 $517,020,000).

Note 9 Expenses – Directly Incurred Detailed by Object

(in thousands)

	2001 Budget	2001 Actual	2000 Actual
Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	$ 460	$ 415	$ 315
Supplies and Services	468	473	397
Grants	8,662	6,853	7,961
Total Fund Expenses	$ 9,590	$ 7,741	$ 8,673

Note 10 Salary and Benefits Disclosure

Salary and benefits disclosure pursuant to Treasury Board Directive 12/98 is not included as management decisions on the Fund are made by Senior Officials of the Department of Justice.

Note 11 Government Restructuring

On March 15, 2001, the government announced new ministry structures. As a result, effective March 19, 2001, the responsibility for the Victims of Crime Fund was transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General. Since the 2000-01 fiscal year was substantially completed prior to this announcement, these financial statements have been prepared as if the restructuring took place on April 1, 2001, to provide proper accountability for the 2000-01 fiscal year against the original business plan.

Note 12 Approval of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer and the Deputy Ministers of Justice and the Solicitor General.

Victims of Crime Fund Schedule 1

Schedule to Financial Statements

Comparison of Expenses Directly Incurred by Program to Authorized Budget

For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

Program	2000-2001 Budget	Treasury Board Authorized	(a)	2000-2001 Authorized Budget	2000-2001 Actual Expense	Unexpended (Over Expended)
EXPENSES:						
1 Financial Benefits	$ 7,556	$ 50	$	7,606	$ 5,979	$ 1,627
2 Victims Programs	1,648	1,060		2,708	1,316	1,392
3 Criminal Injuries Appeal Board	154	40		194	199	(5)
4 Administrative/Other	232	-		232	247	(15)
Total Expenses	$ 9,590	$ 1,150	$	10,740	$ 7,741	$ 2,999
STATUTORY EXPENSES:						
Valuation Adjustments	60	-		60	56	4
Total Program and Statutory Expenses	$ 9,650	$ 1,150	$	10,800	$ 7,797	$ 3,003

(a) An increase to the expenditures of the Fund was authorized by Treasury Board on January 18, 2001.

Victims of Crime Fund
Schedule to Financial Statements
Related Party Transactions
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

Schedule 2

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on a modified equity basis in the Province of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include management in the Fund.

The Fund and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for permits, licenses and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this Schedule.

The Fund had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Statement of Operations at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

(in thousands)

	Other Entities	
	2001	2000
Expenses:		
Information Technology	$ 11	$ 7
Postage and Parking	5	4
Shared Services Centre	2	-
	$ 18	$ 11

The Fund also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements and are disclosed in Schedule 3.

(in thousands)

	Other Entities	
	2001	2000 (Restated)
Expenses - Incurred by Others		
Accommodation	$ 36	$ 44
Legal	45	87
	$ 81	$ 131

Victims of Crime Fund
Schedule to Financial Statements
Allocated Costs
For the Year Ended March 31, 2001

Schedule 3

	2001 (in thousands)					2000 (in thousands)
		Expenses - Incurred by Others		Valuation Adjustments		
Program	Expenses [1]	Accommodation Costs	Legal Services [2]	Employee Benefits	Doubtful Accounts	Total Expenses	Total Expenses
Regulated Fund:							
Financial Benefits	$ 5,979	$ 13	$ -	$ 5	$ 25	$ 6,022	$ 7,073
Victims Programs	1,316	3	-	9	5	1,333	1,356
Criminal Injuries Appeal Board	199	10	45	2	1	257	-
Administration	247	10	-	8	1	266	426
Victims of Crime	$ 7,741	$ 36	$ 45	$ 24	$ 32	$ 7,878	$ 8,855

(1) Expenses - Directly incurred as per Statement of Operations, excluding valuation adjustments.
(2) Expenses for Legal Services are internally allocated.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENTITIES' FINANCIAL INFORMATION IN MINISTRY ANNUAL REPORTS

ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY

Ministry, Department, Fund or Agency	*Ministry Annual Report*
Agriculture Financial Services Corporation	Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission	Health and Wellness
Alberta Dairy Control Board	Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
Alberta Energy and Utilities Board	Resource Development
Alberta Foundation for the Arts	Community Development
Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission	Gaming
Alberta Government Telephones Commission, The	Treasury
Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research Endowment Fund	Treasury
Alberta Heritage Savings Trust Fund	Treasury
Alberta Heritage Scholarship Fund	Treasury
Alberta Heritage Science and Engineering Research Endowment Fund	Treasury
Alberta Historical Resources Foundation, The	Community Development
Alberta Informatics Circle of Research Excellence Inc. (iCORE)	Innovation and Science
Alberta Insurance Council	Treasury
Alberta Municipal Financing Corporation	Treasury
Alberta Opportunity Company	Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
Alberta Pensions Administration Corporation	Treasury
Alberta Petroleum Marketing Commission	Resource Development
Alberta Research Council Inc.	Innovation and Science
Alberta Risk Management Fund	Treasury
Alberta School Foundation Fund	Learning
Alberta Science and Research Authority	Innovation and Science
Alberta Securities Commission	Treasury
Alberta Social Housing Corporation	Community Development
Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks and Wildlife Foundation	Community Development
Alberta Treasury Branches	Treasury
ATB Investment Services Inc.	Treasury
Child and Family Services Authorities:	
Awasak Child and Family Services Authority	
Calgary Rocky View Child and Family Services Authority	
Child and Family Services Authority Region 13	
Child and Family Services Authority Region 14	
Diamond Willow Child and Family Services Authority	
Hearthstone Child and Family Services Authority	
Keystone Child and Family Services Authority	
Ma' Mowe Capital Region Child and Family Services Authority	
Metis Settlements Child and Family Services Authority	
Neegan Awas'sak Child and Family Services Authority	
Ribstone Child and Family Services Authority	
Sakaigun Asky Child and Family Services Authority	

ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY (cont'd)

Ministry, Department, Fund or Agency	*Ministry Annual Report*
Sakaw-Askiy Child and Family Services Authority	
Silver Birch Child and Family Services Authority	
Southeast Alberta Child and Family Services Authority	
Sun Country Child and Family Services Authority	
West Yellowhead Child and Family Services Authority	
Windsong Child and Family Services Authority	Children's Services
Credit Union Deposit Guarantee Corporation	Treasury
Crop Reinsurance Fund of Alberta	Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development	Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
Department of Children's Services	Children's Services
Department of Community Development	Community Development
Department of Environment	Environment
Department of Gaming	Gaming
Department of Health and Wellness	Health and Wellness
Department of Innovation and Science	Innovation and Science
Department of Justice	Justice
Department of Learning	Learning
Department of Resource Development	Resource Development
Department of Treasury	Treasury
Environmental Protection and Enhancement Fund	Environment
Gainers Inc.	Treasury
Government House Foundation, The	Community Development
Historic Resources Fund	Community Development
Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Education Fund	Community Development
Lottery Fund	Gaming
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development	Agriculture, Food and Rural Development
Ministry of Children's Services	Children's Services
Ministry of Community Development	Community Development
Ministry of Economic Development	Economic Development
Ministry of Environment	Environment
Ministry of Executive Council	Executive Council
Ministry of Gaming	Gaming
Ministry of Government Services	Government Services
Ministry of Health and Wellness	Health and Wellness
Ministry of Human Resources and Employment	Human Resources and Employment
Ministry of Infrastructure	Infrastructure
Ministry of Innovation and Science	Innovation and Science
Ministry of International and Intergovernmental Relations	International and Intergovernmental Relations
Ministry of Justice	Justice
Ministry of Learning	Learning
Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Resource Development	Resource Development
Ministry of Treasury	Treasury
N.A. Properties (1994) Ltd.	Treasury

ENTITIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY (cont'd)

Ministry, Department, Fund or Agency	*Ministry Annual Report*
Natural Resources Conservation Board	Environment
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Community Boards	
Calgary Community Board	Health and Wellness
Central Community Board	Health and Wellness
Edmonton Community Board	Health and Wellness
Northeast Community Board	Health and Wellness
Northwest Community Board	Health and Wellness
South Community Board	Health and Wellness
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Foundation	Health and Wellness
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Michener Centre Facility Board	Health and Wellness
Persons with Developmental Disabilities Provincial Board	Health and Wellness
S C Financial Ltd.	Treasury
Supplementary Retirement Plan Reserve Fund	Treasury
Victims of Crime Fund	Justice
Wild Rose Foundation, The	Community Development

ENTITIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT REPORTING ENTITY

Fund or Agency	*Ministry Annual Report*
Alberta Cancer Board	Health and Wellness
Alberta Foundation for Health Research	Innovation and Science
Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research	Innovation and Science
Alberta Heritage Foundation for Science and Engineering Research	Treasury
Alberta Mental Health Board	Health and Wellness
Alberta Teachers' Retirement Fund Board	Learning
Improvement Districts' Trust Account	Municipal Affairs
Local Authorities Pension Plan	Treasury
Long-Term Disability Income Continuance Plan -Bargaining Unit	Human Resources and Employment
Long-Term Disability Income Continuance Plan -Management, Opted Out and Excluded	Human Resources and Employment
Management Employees Pension Plan	Treasury
Provincial Judges and Masters in Chambers Pension Plan	Treasury
Public Post Secondary Institutions	Learning
Public Service Management (Closed Membership) Pension Plan	Treasury
Public Service Pension Plan	Treasury
Regional Health Authorities	Health and Wellness
School Boards	Learning
Special Areas Trust Account, The	Municipal Affairs
Special Forces Pension Plan	Treasury
Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers	Treasury
Universities Academic Pension Plan	Treasury
Workers' Compensation Board	Human Resources and Employment

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION CHANGES 2000 - 2001

Ministry	Program/Entity Changes	Previous Location	New Location
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (new)	• Aboriginal Affairs	International and Intergovernmental Relations	
	• Northern Alberta Development Council • Western Economic Partnership Agreement	Energy (formerly Resource Development)	
Agriculture, Food and Rural Development	• except Public Lands (includes land mgmt & grazing) • except Surface Rights and Land Compensation Board		Sustainable Resource Development (new)
Children's Services	• no change		
Community Development	• except seniors • except seniors' Housing • except Alberta Social Housing Corporation		Seniors (new)
	• except Alberta Order of Excellence		Executive Council
	• Persons with Developmental Disabilities Boards and Foundation • Michener Centre • Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities	Health & Wellness	
	• Parks and Protected Areas	Environment	
Economic Development	• no change		
Energy (formerly Resource Development)	• except Forest Industry Development		Sustainable Resource Development (new)
	• except Northern Alberta Development Council		Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (new)
	• except Western Economic Partnership Agreement		
Environment	• except Parks and Protected Areas		Community Development
	• except Land and Forest Service • except Fisheries and Wildlife Management • except Natural Resources Conservation Board • except Environmental Protection & Enhancement Fund (except Forest Development Research program)		Sustainable Resource Development (new)
	• except small water capital		Transportation (new)
	• except Forest Development Research program (formerly part of EPEF)		Innovation & Science
Executive Council	• except Alberta Corporate Service Centre		Government Services
	• Alberta Order of Excellence	Community Development	

Ministry	Program/Entity Changes	Previous Location	New Location
Finance (formerly part of Treasury)	• Financial Management and Planning	Treasury	Finance
	• except Alberta Securities Commission		Revenue
	• except Medical Research Endowment Fund		Revenue
	• except Heritage Savings Trust Fund		Revenue
	• except Heritage Scholarship Fund		Revenue
	• except Risk Management Fund		Revenue
Gaming	• no change		
Government Services	• Information Management and Privacy	Municipal Affairs	
	• Records Management	Innovation & Science	
	• Alberta Corporate Service Centre	Executive Council	
Health and Wellness	• except Persons with Developmental Disabilities Boards and Foundation		Community Development
	• except Michener Centre		
	• except Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities		
	• except Healthy Aging Partnership Initiative		Seniors (new)
Human Resources and Employment	• no change		
Infrastructure	• except National Infrastructure Program		Transportation (new)
	• except Roads and Public Transportation (including water infrastructure)		
	• except Transportation Engineering (including highways)		
	• except surplus land		
	• except Transportation Safety Board		
Innovation and Science	• except Records Management		Government Services
	• Forest Development Research Program (formerly part of EPEF)	Environment	
International and Intergovernmental Relations	• except Aboriginal Affairs		Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (new)
Justice	• except Policing and Correctional Services		Solicitor General (new)
	• except Victims of Crime Fund		
Learning	• no change		
Municipal Affairs	• except Information Management and Privacy		Government Services

Ministry	Program/Entity Changes	Previous Location	New Location
Revenue (formerly part of Treasury)	• Tax and Revenue Administration • Investment Management Division • Alberta Securities Commission • Medical Research Endowment Fund • Heritage Savings Trust Fund • Risk Management Fund • Heritage Scholarship Fund	Treasury	Revenue (new)
Seniors (new)	• Seniors • Seniors' Housing Corporation • Alberta Social Housing Corporation	Community Development	
	• Healthy Aging Partnership Initiative	Health & Wellness	
Solicitor General (new)	• Policing and Correctional Services • Victims of Crime Fund	Justice	
Sustainable Resource Development (new)	• Public Lands (includes land mgmt & grazing) • Surface Rights & Land Compensation Boards	Agriculture, Food, and Rural Development	
	• Land and Forest Service • Fisheries and Wildlife Management • Natural Resources Conservation Board • Environmental Protection & Enhancement Fund (except Forest Development Research Program)	Environment	
	• Forest Industry Development	Energy (formerly Resource Development)	
Transportation (new)	• Roads and Public Transportation (including water infrastructure) • Transportation Engineering (including highways) • Transportation Safety Board • surplus land • National Infrastructure Program	Infrastructure	
	• small water capital	Environment	